

Major quake shakes 7 U.S. states

BOISE, Idaho (R) — A major earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale shook seven U.S. western states Friday, destroying homes in Idaho and shaking the cities of Seattle and Portland, police said. Police in Boise said they had unconfirmed reports that two people were killed and several injured in the mining town of Challis, central Idaho. A reading near seven on the Richter scale ranks as a major earthquake able to cause widespread damage. But Friday's quake had its main strength in sparsely-populated areas. Seismologists in Boise placed its epicentre in an open national park called "Craters of the Moon" in central Idaho. The quake was also felt in the states of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Montana.

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Egyptian minister arrives in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali arrived in Beirut Friday for talks with Lebanese officials after Sunday's bomb attacks that killed nearly 290 American and French troops of the multinational peacekeeping force. The independent Lebanese newspaper An Nahar said the visit was part of an Egyptian drive to reduce tension in the area by dealing with the "explosive situation" in Lebanon and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. Mr. Ghali said he was carrying a message to President Amin Gemayel from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Likud loses edge in popularity

TEL AVIV (R) — An opinion poll taken during Israel's economic crisis this month and published Friday shows a further drop in support for the ruling Likud Party. If an election were held now, the Likud would win 40 seats and the opposition Labour Party would take 54 in the 120-seat parliament, according to the poll. Results of another opinion poll published last Friday gave Labour 52 seats compared with 46 for the Likud.

Healey tops poll for shadow cabinet

LONDON (R) — Denis Healey, former deputy leader of Britain's Labour Party, Friday ensured his position as a front rank opposition spokesman in parliament by topping a poll for the shadow cabinet. Mr. Healey, 66, currently the party's chief spokesman on foreign affairs and a former chancellor of the exchequer and defence minister, did not challenge for the leadership when Michael Foot stood down earlier this year. He received 136 votes from the party's 209 members of parliament, followed by Gerald Kaufman (128) and Peter Shore (115).

Libyan suspect freed in France

PARIS (R) — A Libyan national wanted in Italy in connection with a murder was released from detention in France Friday, judicial sources said. A Paris court ordered the release of Rashid Said Mohammed Abdullah after a midnight deadline passed without the arrival of a formal extradition request from the Italian government. Mr. Abdullah, 34, was arrested in France on an international warrant on Oct. 6. He is wanted for questioning over the killing of a Libyan businessman in Milan in 1980.

Shamir says Cairo violates treaty

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Thursday Israel would continue to honour its 1979 agreements with Egypt although Cairo "continued to violate" them. Addressing the board of governors of the Jewish Agency, which provides help for newcomers to Israel, Mr. Shamir cited as one violation Egypt's recall of its ambassador a year ago. Cairo withdrew him after Israel's invasion of Lebanon but maintains its embassy in Tel Aviv.

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Opposition leaders arrive in Geneva

Gemayel postpones meeting with Assad

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Friday postponed a visit to Damascus minutes before he was due to leave for talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad as Lebanon's opposition leaders arrived in Geneva for national reconciliation talks scheduled for next week.

Official sources gave no explanation for Mr. Gemayel's decision to postpone the visit to Damascus, but said he would instead pay the visit after the talks in Geneva.

Mr. Gemayel was at the Defence Ministry in Yarmouk, three kilometres from his palace, waiting to board a helicopter to Damascus when the decision to stay was taken, they said.

It would have been his first visit to the Syrian capital since his election in September 1982.

Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad spoke briefly on the telephone earlier this week and Mr. Gemayel asked Syria to send an observer to the Geneva talks.

Official sources said earlier Friday that Mr. Gemayel would visit Saudi Arabia before Monday for talks with King Fahd, who is sending an observer to the talks, but this trip was in doubt too, they said later.

The initial reports that Mr. Gemayel was going to Damascus

came as a surprise in view of the animosity between Lebanon and Syria, which has supported anti-government groups fighting the Lebanese army.

Jumblatt optimistic

Meanwhile, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jumblatt said on arrival in Geneva he hoped the national reconciliation talks would lead to peace in Lebanon.

Mr. Jumblatt arrived from Damascus where he and other factional leaders opposed to the government of Mr. Gemayel Thursday agreed on a joint strategy for the Geneva conference.

He told reporters at Geneva airport: "I hope we will obtain the expected result, that is to say peace for Lebanon — we will see."

Mr. Jumblatt, whose fighters have been in the vanguard of recent fighting with government troops and predominantly Christian rightist militias around Beirut, was

accompanied by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Mr. Karami and ex-President Suleiman Franjeh, who is expected in Geneva from Damascus later Friday, are joint leaders with Mr. Jumblatt of the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front.

Opposition sources in Damascus said Friday Mr. Franjeh and Nabih Berri, head of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal (Hope) paramilitary group, also left for Geneva.

The opposition had talked late into the night in Damascus hotel rooms and offices provided by the Syrian government in a last-minute rush to put the finishing touches to their working papers.

The sources said the leaders had appointed a special committee of close aides to draw up a complete file on the Lebanese crisis with proposals and alternatives. The aides met until the early hours of Friday.

Deir Al Qamar siege lifted

On Thursday, Mr. Jumblatt ordered his fighters to free 1,000 old people, women and children trapped in a besieged Christian village in Lebanon's central Shouf mountains.

The Druze fighters have had more than 20,000 civilians and militiamen bottled up in the village of Deir Al Qamar for almost two months.

Beirut death toll nears 290

BEIRUT (R) — The death toll from Sunday's Beirut explosions approached 290 Friday as rescue operations neared completion. U.S. and French military spokesmen said.

U.S. Marine spokesman Major Robert Jordan said about 230 U.S. Marines and sailors had died in the bomb attack on the Marine base at Beirut airport.

Few more corpses were found Thursday in the dusty, smelly bomb site, and some of the wounded had died. There are now about 70 wounded, bringing total U.S. casualties to about 300, the spokesman said.

Cranes and bulldozers have

now removed most of the rubble from the top three floors of the four-storey wrecked building. A crater remains in the centre.

Maj. Jordan said the Marines still hoped to find the remains of "a few" bodies in the basement, as well as more medical records, which will help identify the dead. He said they would probably finish in the next 24 to 48 hours.

French troops Thursday night stopped searching the wreckage of a parallel blast in a building that housed French paratroopers.

At their headquarters in the Residence des Pins in Beirut, they held a memorial service Thursday night for 56 dead and two missing

and presumed dead.

Because many persons' records were destroyed in the blast, Marines had still not been able to determine exactly how many men were killed, Maj. Jordan said.

A roster sent by Marine headquarters in Washington was not necessarily complete, he said, as names of men who arrived that day might not have been entered on the Washington list.

(Continued on page 3)

Survivors, other Marines in grim mood; Marines were warned, says colonel; U.S. intervention possible, Libya says; Shi'ite group condones blasts, page 2

Iraq uses Soviet, French missiles against Iranians on northern front

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has used Soviet and French missiles against Iranian troop concentrations in the latest Iranian offensive on the northern Gulf war front, military sources in Baghdad said Friday.

At the same time, the Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra warned in a commentary that the battle front stretched "from the remote north to the southernmost point in the Gulf."

It said the Iranian interior was also open to "Iraqi destructive strikes" and that nothing in Iran which bore a relation to the war was safe. "War is war," it stated.

Referring to the missiles, the sources said Iraq had used Soviet-made short-range Frog missiles, Soviet Scud missiles with a range of up to 270 kilometres, and French-made air-to-surface Exocet missiles fired from heli-

copters. Tehran has said Iraqi missiles have killed and wounded hundreds of people in attacks on towns in western Iran.

Iraq has admitted it launched missiles against selected targets in Iran, as retaliation for Iranian attacks on Iraqi border towns.

Iranian artillery kills 24

Iraq said Thursday 24 civilians had been killed and 17 others wounded by Iranian artillery shelling of the northern Iraqi towns of Sayyid Sadeq and Chandi.

A high command communiqué said the border town of Mandali also came under shelling, causing damage to some civilian installations.

The Baghdad military sources said Iraq had also used French and

Soviet-made helicopters in night attacks on Iranian forces in the Penjwin area, where the latest Iranian offensive has been mounted almost due east of the major Iraqi oil centre of Kirkuk.

The Iraqi border town of Penjwin has been one of the targets in the offensive which began on Oct. 19.

The commander of the First Army Corps defending the Penjwin area was quoted by Iraqi newspapers as saying the Iranians had lost about 30,000 men in the offensive, but were preparing for yet another attack.

Saudi, Kuwaiti, envoys to visit Syria Sunday; Tokyo plans to send envoys to Iran, Iraq; Mitterrand says France is not Iran's enemy, page 2

MNF expects Geneva talks to produce peace formula

PARIS (R) — Members of the multinational peace force in Beirut expect warring factions in Lebanon to reach a formula for national reconciliation in exchange for sacrifices they have made, ministers of the four countries said.

The statement was issued Thursday after an emergency meeting in Paris of foreign ministers of France, the United States, Italy and Britain, called to re-evaluate the force's mission after the deaths of nearly 290 French and U.S. soldiers in twin Beirut explosions last weekend.

Although the ministers reaffirmed they would keep their tro-

ops in Beirut, the statement shifted the focus of the Lebanese dilemma to Geneva where leaders of Lebanese factions convene on Monday, political analysts said.

A British official referred to the forthcoming Geneva conference and said: "We are encouraging all factions to get on with the job. We are using such inside tracks as we have."

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, speaking on behalf of his three colleagues, said: "The sacrifices which our peoples are accepting in support of Lebanon allow us to expect the Lebanese people to speak with one voice."

Mr. Cheysson spent nearly three hours with Britain's Sir Geoffrey Howe, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in a secluded chateau at La Celle Saint Cloud, west of Paris.

Mr. Cheysson added: "We expect all Lebanese throughout the world, especially those taking part in the Geneva talks, to speak in the name of one Lebanon."

Speaking to reporters later, Mr. Cheysson said there had been differences between the U.S. and French views on the role of the multinational force as well as Middle East policy as a whole. "The U.S. thinks you can reply



His Majesty King Hussein talks with Mohammad Ali Khurma, Jordan's ambassador to India, who was brought to Amman Friday for further treatment for wounds received in an attack in Delhi Tuesday. (Petra photo)

Khurma returns home

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Friday welcomed home the Jordanian ambassador to New Delhi, Mohammad Ali Khurma who was shot and wounded in the Indian capital on Tuesday.

Also at the airport to receive Mr. Khurma were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Armed Forces Commander-

-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Foreign Ministry officials in addition to the ambassador's family.

Mr. Khurma was last seen to King Hussein Medical Centre for further treatment. He was accompanied by the Jordanian medical team who was delegated to India to supervise his treatment.

Tal elected UNESCO conference president

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (AESCO) President Dr. Muhyi Eddin Saber Wednesday hosted a reception at the Paris United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) headquarters in honour of Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal, who has been elected UNESCO general conference president for two years.

The reception was attended by UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow (Senegal), Arab and other countries' ambassadors to France and a number of French government officials and personalities.

Dr. Saber said in his address at the reception that the international consensus which led to the election of Dr. Tal as UNESCO president "is something for the Arabs to be proud of, as it indicates the high esteem by the international organisation of Jor-

(Continued on page 3)

Muscat, Aden set up diplomatic relations

BAHRAIN (R) — Oman and South Yemen Thursday announced the establishment of diplomatic relations, ending more than 15 years of hostility, the Emirates news agency WAM said.

It quoted a statement issued simultaneously in Muscat and Aden as saying the move was in pursuance of an agreement reached between the two neighbours a year ago Thursday.

The statement said the two countries were establishing relations at ambassadorial level "because of their desire to develop brotherly and good neighbourly relations." They pledged mutual cooperation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the statement said.

Pertini visits Touqan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Italian President Sandro Pertini Thursday visited the Jordanian ambassador in Rome, Tayseer Touqan, who was shot and wounded by an unidentified gunman Wednesday, undergoing treatment at an Italian hospital and wished him speedy recovery and denounced the aggressive attack on his life, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported from Rome.

Mr. Touqan received cables from Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and deputy prime minister and foreign minister wishing him a speedy recovery, Petra said.

Medical reports say that the ambassador's condition is stable and in continuous improvement, the agency added.

Egyptian foreign minister delivers message to King

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Thursday met His Majesty King Hussein and delivered a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The Jordanian news agency, Petra, which reported the meeting, gave no other details, but said the meeting was also attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Mr. Ali is the first Egyptian cabinet minister to visit Jordan since Egypt's ostracism by most of the Arab World over its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel. Sudan, Oman and Somalia did not join the boycott.

Mr. Ali arrived here earlier Thursday after a 24-hour visit to Iraq during which he had talks with President Saddam Hussein and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

Petra quoted him as saying Mr. Mubarak's letter to the King dealt with latest events in the Middle East which required consultations between brothers, pan-Arab issues and the prospects for solutions to the region's problems.

All condemn Beirut blasts

Mr. Ali referred to Sunday's bomb attacks in Beirut which killed more than 270 U.S. and French peacekeeping troops there, adding the situation in Lebanon needed greater consultation.

"Egypt has condemned these acts, which only serve to escalate the situation and complicate Lebanese and Palestinian problems every time signs of a solution appear on the horizon," Petra quoted him as saying.

He said Egypt wanted an immediate withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon, and urged reconciliation among the country's rival factions.

Mr. Ali said his visit to Baghdad had included consultations on the escalation of the war between Iran and Iraq. Iran launched a big new offensive on the northern battlefield a week ago.

Petra later said King Hussein emphasised in his talks with the Egyptian minister the need for continuing consultations and coordination between all Arab brothers.

Common Arab positions and action were the basic insurance for Arab rights in Palestine and other Arab problems, it quoted him as saying.

The King added that Iraq's strength and Arab support for it were the key to peace and the means of protecting higher Arab interests in the Gulf and the entire Arab Homeland.

Cairo regrets PLO crisis

In an interview with Jordan Television, Mr. Ali said Egypt regrets inter-Palestinian differences, and added that all efforts should be concerned for the Palestinian cause at a time when the Palestinians, who are the most concerned, are exposed to various kinds of pressure threatening their independence and limiting their free decision.

Mr. Ali pointed out that "the subjugation of the Palestinian decision to a certain state or faction" does not serve the cause well and has negative impact not only on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but also against the Palestinian cause and people in general.

Mr. Ali was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport Thursday by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem, senior foreign ministry officials and the caretaker of Egyptian interests in Jordan, Mr. Nabil Badr.

Egyptian-Arab ties near-normal, says aide in Djibouti, page 2

U.S.-led invasion of Grenada continues to meet resistance

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — U.S.-led forces are still fighting to crush last-ditch Cuban resistance on Grenada, three days after invading the Caribbean island, U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said Friday.

Mr. Weinberger said in a U.S. television interview that three or four small pockets of Cuban forces were still holding out against the invasion force of nearly 5,000 troops from the United States and six Caribbean nations.

He said some of the Cubans could not communicate with Havana and had not heard they had been ordered to stop fighting.

U.S. military commanders in Grenada told reporters Thursday night they had called in fighter bombers and heavy artillery to pound Cuban positions making a final stand.

They said the invading forces had run into tougher than expected Cuban resistance which had slowed down their advance.

Mr. Weinberger repeated President Reagan's claim in a televised address Thursday night that Grenada was the site of a Cuban military build-up and said intelli-

gence reports indicated that without U.S. intervention, Americans could have been taken hostage.

Cuba denies charge

Cuba denied Mr. Reagan's charge that it was building a major military complex on Grenada, saying no more than 800 of its civilian and military workers were on the island.

Mr. Reagan claimed in his television address Thursday night that the invading troops had found evidence Cuba intended to occupy Grenada and discovered warehouses stocked full of Soviet-made arms.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon told journalists in Havana: "I can tell you that any such find would be part of the stores of the Grenadian militia who had been preparing for any threats... events have proved they were correct."

A spokesman for Grenada's high commission in London also rejected the charge that there was a Cuban base on the island. Speaking on British television, he

accused Mr. Reagan of "lying through his teeth."

Criticism maintained

The Soviet Union Friday continued its fierce attacks on Washington over the invasion. The official news agency TASS said Mr. Reagan's television address on the U.S. action Thursday night showed the invasion was based on frenzied anti-communism.

TASS also said the U.S. veto of a United Nations draft resolution deploring the invasion early Friday showed that Washington was trying to replace accepted norms of international relations by the law of the jungle.

Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in Stockholm Friday that the invasion of Grenada increased the danger of similar U.S. action in Central America.

But he said the Americans would face a far harder task than in Grenada if they tried to attack Cuba's ally Nicaragua.

Cuba scores points over Grenada invasion, page 8

'ANC saboteur' arrested near Botha

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A black man carrying a powerful demolition mine was arrested Thursday night outside a hall where South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha was addressing a meeting, security police said Friday.

Major General Frans Steenkamp, senior deputy commissioner of the security branch, said the man, who was not named, was a trained member of the African National Congress (ANC), the guerrilla group pledged to overthrow white minority rule.

Maj.-Gen. Steenkamp said in a statement the man was arrested about 100 metres from the Pietermaritzburg town hall where Mr. Botha was speaking. "The mine was already primed and coupled to an electronic timing switch," he added.

Explosives experts defused the mine, which was said to be of Soviet origin.

Maj.-Gen. Steenkamp said the man had been acting on the orders of the ANC and that it was believed he had been also involved in recent acts of sabotage in the Pietermaritzburg area.

"On further investigations, three arms caches were discovered in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg in which further mines, time switches and detonators were found," the security chief said.

Police stopped the man when he was spotted near the town hall carrying a suspicious-looking parcel. Two cameras, a hotel and a block of flats were evacuated before the mine was defused.

Mr. Botha, who was speaking on next week's constitutional referendum, flew back to Pretoria, later as planned. A spokesman said the prime minister would not

make any comment on the incident.

Earlier this month, bombs exploded in the town of warmbaths, 100 kilometres north of Pretoria, two days before the prime minister was due to speak there.

The ANC later claimed responsibility for the attack which destroyed six petrol storage tanks, three railway petrol tankers, and a fuel lorry.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said then it was evident that the ANC was opting for civilian targets and civilian lives.

There has been a series of bomb blasts around Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal Province, in the past few months with the supreme court building and electricity pylons among the targets.

ANC welcomes Australian invitation, page 8

Aman dance troupe enriches RCC stage

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Aman Folk Ensemble, the biggest and most successful dance company in Los Angeles, arrived here Thursday to present America's multi-cultural heritage at the Royal Cultural Centre Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Aman's ethnic dance company enriched the RCC stage with one of the most delightful evenings Friday — a lively, entertaining, colourful and unique presentation that heralded both the individuality and universality of movement, music and song.

The company performed with an array of colourful costumes, exotic instruments, authentic dances and folk songs, a superb evening of fun and entertainment and a magnificent performance by the talented American artists.

The Aman Ensemble approached its eclectic, ethnic repertoire with an air of authority and authenticity that surprised and impressed the audience with dancers, singers and musicians performing in magnificent costumes and utilising authentic instruments in an international repertoire.

Behind this big successful troupe is a woman, Leona Wood, described by the Los Angeles Times as "a fast-talking, rangy pragmatist from Seattle who initially gained public attention as a surrealist painter."

The Aman Folk Ensemble was founded in Los Angeles, California in 1964. The founders, Leona Wood and Anthony Shay, folkloric specialists of Oriental

and Balkan styles respectively, merged their talents and their performing groups under the name Aman, an international word of affirmation and blessing.

For many years in Los Angeles, annual concert performances at the Music Centre and on regional college campuses have indicated that the company has a large following in the region.

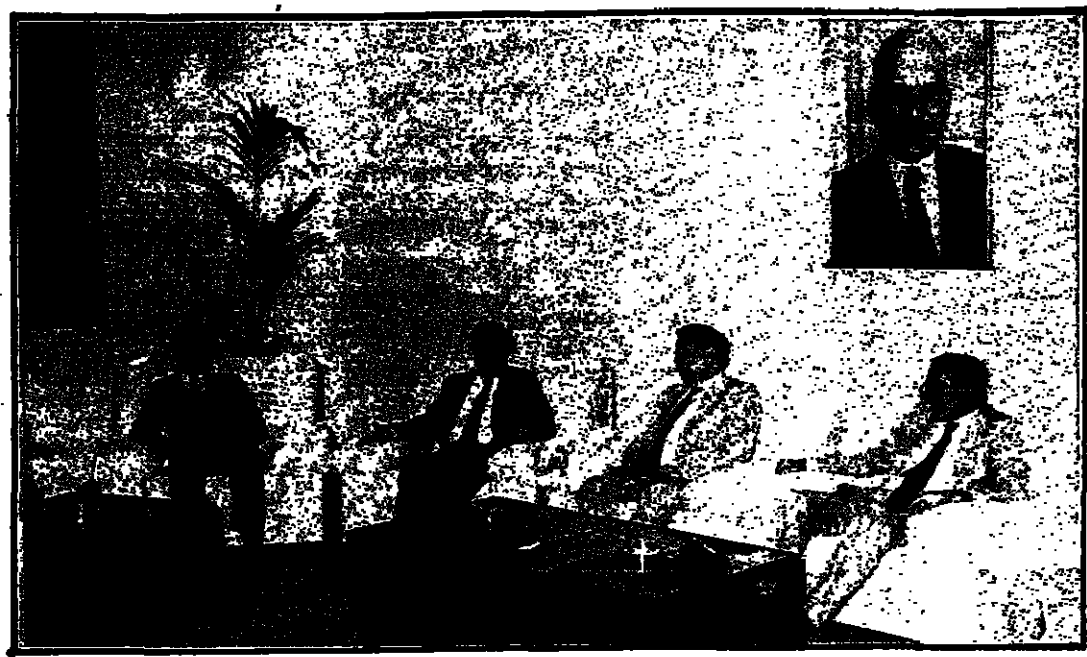
In 1975, Aman joined the roster of companies funded by the National Endowment for the Arts Dance Touring programme. In 1977, Aman was the subject of an Emmy award-winning special programme, produced and presented locally by Los Angeles public television.

For the 1982-83 season, Aman has been selected by the Walt Disney World Company as the featured attraction for the World Showcase at Epcot Centre, Disney's new entertainment and recreation complex near Orlando, Florida.

The troupe has also accepted an invitation to participate in the Olympic International Dance Festival planned in association with the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Prior to their first performance Friday, the troupe held a press conference at the Regency Palace Hotel Thursday, where they shed light on the troupe's history, activities and programmes.

Jordan is the last stop on Aman's tour of the Middle East which includes Morocco, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Yemen, Tunisia and other countries in the region. The troupe consists of 36 members out of which 14 are on this tour now performing at the RCC. It will be a long time before Jordan forgets these shows.



The Iraqi Ministry of Transport and Communications under-secretary, Abdul Sattar Farman (second from right) with Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Hourani (far right) prior to the departure of the Iraqi delegation Thursday (Petra photo)

Iraqi envoy: Joint talks a positive contribution

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi economic delegation, headed by Ministry of Transport and Communications Under-Secretary Abdul Sattar Farman left Amman for Baghdad Thursday after attending the four-days of meetings in the fourth session of the joint ministerial Jordanian-Iraqi Committee.

Before his departure, Mr. Farman told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the outcome of the meetings was quite positive, and that they have greatly contributed to the strengthening of economic relations between the two countries. This outcome was a continuation of the long-standing efforts and cooperation between

Jordan and Iraq aimed at widening the base of contacts especially with regard to irrigation, agriculture and the easy flow of commodities between the two countries.

The two sides also discussed problems related to joint Jordanian-Iraqi companies, and agreed to increase the activity of

trade centres and to provide them with the commodities most needed in each country wherever that is practicable, Mr. Farman said.

The Iraqi official expressed his appreciation of the effective response of the Jordanian side during the committee's meetings, and praised the Jordanian officials' facilitating efforts to promote cooperation between brothers in the two countries.

Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, who saw the Iraqi team off at the Queen Alia International Airport, said "the outcome of the meetings is a considerable contribution to the two countries' efforts for economic integration and unity."

Al D'ajah tribes send message of support

AMMAN (Petra) — Al D'ajah tribes deplored the recent two cowardly attempts on the lives of the Jordanian ambassadors to India and Italy. In a cable sent to His Majesty King Hussein they reaffirmed that such hatred and conspiracies neither intimidate Jordan's people faith in his wise leadership nor discourage their determination.

Fertiliser symposium ends

AQABA (Petra) — The International Fertiliser Industry Association (IFIA) Thursday concluded its three-day regional symposium on the application of technology in the NPK fertiliser industry which opened Wednesday at Holiday Inn Hotel in Aqaba.

In its final session, the seminar debated 16 working papers, among which were four presented by Jordanians.

The four were submitted by the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company, the Jordanian Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC), Royal Scientific Society and Arab Potash Company and they dealt with topics related to ways of improving

the quality of non-commercial phosphates, use of electronic devices in the production of phosphates, problems facing the fertiliser industry in Jordan and the prospective role of fertiliser industry in reducing the deficit in the Jordanian balance of payments.

Participants in the seminar Thursday visited the fertiliser plant in the Gulf of Aqaba and were briefed on the production methods used there.

The seminar also discussed working papers presented by specialists from the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Finland, Spain, France, England, Turkey, Pakistan and from Jordanian specialised companies.

Arab League official leaves for Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab League Assistant Secretary-General for Palestinian Affairs Mohammad Al Farra left Tunis for Baghdad Thursday on a several-day visit to Iraq.

Dr. Farra said he would be representing the Arab League.

Secretary-General Chadi Klibi in the Arab-European parliamentary dialogue seminar which opens Saturday.

The seminar aims at strengthening and organising ties between Arab and European parliaments.

Dr. Farra said he later would be going to Jordan to consult Jordanian officials and the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences on the possibility of holding an international seminar on Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories in Amman next year.

The Amman seminar is scheduled to draw participation from politicians and thinkers from all over the world.

Trade discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Mahdi 'Obaidi and Amman Chamber of Industry President Bandar Al Taba'a Thursday discussed ways for promoting cooperation between the two sides in the field of establishing new, integrated industries in the Arab World and expanding trade exchange of national products among Arab countries.

Swedish society to help in child welfare projects

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Social Development and the Swedish Radda Barnen Organisation (save the children) signed Thursday a cooperation agreement for child welfare which includes the adoption of several social programmes in Jordan, the most important of which is the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for epileptic children.

In an interview with the secretary-general of the Swedish organisation, Hakan Landelius, the Jordan Times was given a brief account of the history, structure, and duties of the organisation.

Mr. Landelius said that the organisation, which since its foundation has been working for the human rights and welfare for children internationally "is the oldest organisation of its kind having started in 1919 in the aftermath of World War I."

He added that, since the establishment of Radda Barnen, it has been acting like a spokesman for children in "trying to influence politicians and legislators as far as children are concerned in Sweden and internationally."

Mr. Landelius went on to say that the first declaration of the rights of the child was written by four people, one of whom was a Swedish member of our organisation.

Now, he said, the declaration of the rights of the child is being re-written and is going to be a convention issued by the United Nations. "One of the draft makers of the convention is also a member of our organisation, which makes us feel a special responsibility for children at large," he said.

The organisation, which mainly works for the good of women and children, is completely autonomous — that is a non-governmental organisation — and

"is characterised by its popular movement with 200,000 members and supporters organised in 290 local branches all over Sweden," he said.

Radda Barnen, Mr. Landelius said, is of major importance in influencing public opinion at home in order to bring about desirable changes in the child's situation which includes the integration and rehabilitation of refugee and other immigrant children.

"The role of opinion builder can only be done effectively by a non-political and non-religious body like our organisation," he said.

Referring to the organisation's work outside Sweden, Mr. Landelius said that they have direct work interests in the Third World with the host governments or authorities concerned and "we work in about 35 countries in various kinds of work."

Mr. Landelius said that, since the majority of refugees are generally women and children, a large percentage of the organisation's annual budget is allocated to refugees and people affected by disasters, with a particular emphasis on health care, nutrition and welfare.

He pointed out that a relief team from the delegation left Amman Thursday for Lebanon to assist children there.

Under peaceful circumstances, however, Mr. Landelius said, the organisation would concentrate purely on mother and child health care.

In respect to the organisation's work in Jordan, Mr. Landelius

said that they started to work in the country in the early 1960's but that then it was in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Today, the trend of the organisation is to cooperate directly with the Jordanian government represented by the Ministry of Social Development "without of course suspending work with UNRWA," he said.

On the organisation's future plans to be implemented in Jordan, he said the first priority was to establish a regional office for "we feel that Jordan is an appropriate centre from which to execute our various works in the region."

Discussing interesting ideas put forward by the Minister of Social Development, In'am Al Mufli, he said "there is an interest in creating a special national organisation for child welfare. Given the organisation's long experience in child welfare, he continued, it has been agreed that it will participate in giving advice on policy matters regarding child welfare."

The ministry has also proposed to establish a rehabilitation centre for epileptic children. "This is the first time we have assisted in this kind of work but, as we work for

children in general, we should be able to assist handicapped children," he said.

Mr. Landelius stressed that the presence of the organisation in Jordan is not only to help and give advice, "but also to facilitate a mutual exchange of experiences and information."

"Your family structure for example," he said, "is very different from ours, and I think it is much more humane."

Mr. Landelius assured that the agreement signed Thursday is a general one. Under it, "the organisation has the permission of your government to work in Amman as a regional office and also to continue and intensify work directly with the ministry," he explained.

The organisation will supervise already agreed upon programmes including the training of the Jordanian staff for these projects.

The agreement was signed by Mrs. Mufli and Mr. Landelius in the presence of the Swedish ambassador to Jordan I. Stjernberg.

The organisation's five-member delegation is scheduled to meet Sunday with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The visiting Swedish team will leave Jordan Sunday.

New airport post office services to be extended

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has decided to regulate work hours at the Queen Alia International Airport (QAIA) post office from 8:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. indefinitely so as to provide postal services and telephone and telegraph services to airport passengers, according to the ministry's acting Under-Secretary Jamil Ezmigna.

He added that the ministry is making arrangements to increase work hours and to develop and expand services at the QAIA post office in addition to increasing its staff with the aim of improving its efficiency.

All post office boxes at Amman Airport in Marka will be transferred to QAIA without charging their owners a new subscription fee and a large number of P.O. boxes will be added at QAIA to increase the rental service to people, Mr. Ezmigna said.

He added that the ministry, in cooperation with the QAIA administration, is installing new prototype model P.O. boxes to be used at the QAIA post office.

The QAIA administration has prepared two locations in the airport's two terminals to act as the headquarters for the airport's post office.

Beirut deaths near 290

(Continued from page 1)

Families of most of the dead and wounded had been notified, and a list of Marines who survived the blast was nearing completion, he said.

Maj. Jordan said Marines had turned over several Lebanese rescue workers to the Lebanese authorities on suspicion that they were infiltrators, perhaps planning another attack.

A Lebanese security source said the army was questioning an Egyptian worker handed over by French troops. The worker is employed at a petrol station near the site of the French barracks.

In the mountains southeast of Beirut, regular explosions could be heard from the capital's southern suburbs Friday.

State-run Beirut Radio said army positions were coming under artillery fire and were shooting back.

New security measures

Lebanese authorities have stepped up security in the capital in tense anticipation of a national

reconciliation conference due to open in Geneva on Monday.

Mounds of sand and dirt-filled barrels now block the roads leading to the prime minister's office and the adjacent information ministry and state radio office in central Beirut.

The precautions, apparently to protect them from car or truck bombs, are similar to those taken by U.S. Marines at Beirut airport.

In addition, roads have been blocked off around the French embassy and French army positions.

The new security measures further clogged Beirut's already crowded streets, so it now takes 45 minutes to drive a few kilometres.

The army announced Thursday evening it had cancelled all permits for movement in the capital during the regular eight p.m. to five a.m. curfew. Exceptions are still to be made for certain professions such as doctors, bakers and journalists.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said precautionary measures must be taken to ensure a tranquil atmosphere when Lebanon's warring politicians come to a conference next week.

Tal elected president

(Continued from page 1)

dan in particular and the Arab role in UNESCO activities in general."

The UNESCO general conference resumed its works at the organisation's Paris headquarters Thursday for finalising its general policy for the coming two years.

Speakers at the Thursday session emphasised the role of UNESCO and its task in confronting threats of war and dangers, and its effective contribution to the cause of world peace and security. They called for adopting a firm stand towards arms race and effectively working to thwart the danger of a nuclear threat, which once started would eliminate the human race and civilisation.

Within a few days

MRS. CHRISTINE DORAY

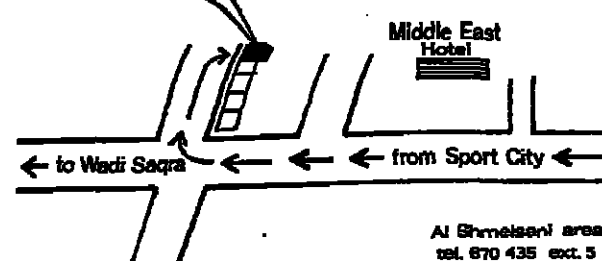
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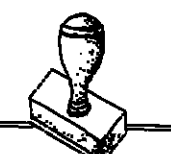
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Seven die on roads last week

AMMAN (Petra) — A spokesman for the Traffic Department said that seven people were killed and 96 injured in the 172 road accidents which occurred throughout the country last week.



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Government Tendering Directorate Announcement

School Building Project TAFILAH POLYTECHNIC (MOE - PROJECT No. 4)

Project: Tafilah Polytechnic/Area (14000m²). Local Building contractors who are classified as (General), and all international contracting firms from member countries of the World Bank for Development and Reconstruction, Switzerland and Taiwan, are invited to apply for purchase of tendering document from project Implementation Unit/Ministry of Education. Tel. 669181 against a nonrefundable sum. of JD 150 for each copy.

— Last date for purchasing of tender documents is November 28, 1983.
— Last date for submitting tenders is December 14, 1983 at the Govt. Tenders Directorate.

Notes:
2. Tenderers shall submit their offers in two separate envelopes, the first one containing information about their companies, including personnel, equipment, plan for project management, progress schedule, present work load stating commitment and percentage of completion in each project, and the second envelope includes the financial proposal.
3. Prices in B.O.Q. shall be filled in words as well as in figures.

A tender Bond of JD 50 000 shall be attached to the offer.
Chairman, Central Tendering Committee
Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Dictatorships cannot survive much longer

SAN FRANCISCO — This Christian year 1983 is emerging as one of new political instability, particularly for generals, dictators ruling undemocratically.

Consider first the Philippines, once an American colony, then given an independence that still kept it tightly linked to U.S., and now seething with revolt and revolution directed against a crumbling dictator, whom many have likened to the Shah of Iran.

Or Chile, where General Pinochet still believes he alone can save his country, yet where demonstrations have gone on for months. His power is crumbling. Once he ruled over a prosperous Chile, but it was a false prosperity. Now memories of his oppressive rule ten years ago is undermining his rule.

Or Argentina, where the mil-

itary virtually forms a ruling caste. For a decade too, the Argentine generals saw themselves as the saviours of the country. But the economy is ruined with inflation at 350 per cent. Once a prosperous country, Argentina is now sliding down the scale. It looks a lot like Germany in the 1920's, on the eve of the Nazis' rising to power.

Or Pakistan where Zia Ul Haq is facing upheavals from all provinces except the Punjab where most of Pakistan's ruling class come from. Baluchis, Sindis are rioting in protest. The unrest among the Pathans, kin to the Afghans rises. The ghost of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto whom he had executed, more out of spite over a leader with greater appeal to the people than he is haunting Zia Ul Haq.

In these countries and elsewhere where there is political

unrest, the one single universal demand is for freedom and democracy. There may be terrible poverty, feudal conditions on the land, legacies of colonialism, but the mood of the people is that whatever its imperfections, democracy is for them the only acceptable form of government.

And naturally where political rule is exercised by generals or tyrants, the absence of democracy is most evident and hatred mounts against the single figure who rules. It is easier to hate a tyrant than a parliament or a bureaucracy.

We in the West should not be surprised. Our histories are full of upheavals against tyrannies. Americans revolted against the tyranny of King George III. The French overthrew Louis XVI and then cut off his head. Spaniards did not overthrow General Franco, but once he died, they dismantled 40 years

of Falangism. The Russian Revolution began in February 1917 with the overthrow of the Tsar.

In the Middle East, those countries where there is dictatorial or one-man or military rule must beware. The winds are beginning to blow harder and harder against such rule all over the world. Why is this so?

Many answers can be given, but may be the following will help. For a long time, Westerners, and their allies in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, have tended to look at the peoples of those countries as children, hard-working and talented, perhaps, but still children. Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines often said that his people were not yet ready for democracy. Generals usually believe that there are a lot of subversives and trouble-makers around and even while the bulk of the peo-

ple may be good, they are mainly interested in their private concerns; ordinary people are not interested in politics; somebody stirs them up. So they repeat the mistakes that have been made for thousands of years by tyrants. Marcos was astounded when hundreds of thousands of people, including businessmen, poured out into the streets to protest the killing of Aquino and accuse him and his regime of having instigated the murder.

The level of education has risen everywhere, just about in the lands outside the West. People can no longer be treated as children. They have grown up into young adults. They have the self-consciousness that always comes with education. They demand respect as well as economic advancement. And when they are denied respect, when rulers who are cruel as

well as inept oppress them, they rise up, often suicidally.

In the 1950's, education began to spread rapidly in the non-Western lands. The children then have become grown people in their 30's and even early 40's. They are older than young but younger than old. They fear the young hotheads in their teens and twenties, but also sympathise with them. And they have both education, experience, and monumental frustrations.

The demand for democracy has a positive ring. It is a call to create a kind of economic order under which people believe economies can flourish, even for the urban poor and the rural farmers. It has a fresh sound even as the older calls for nationalist and socialist solutions are stale and have the anticipatory smell of new tyrannies.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Fridays

Al Ra'i: Egypt's pan-Arab drive

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN Minister Kamal Hassan Ali's visit to Iraq and Jordan, and the message he delivered to President Saddam Hussein and His Majesty King Hussein from President Hosni Mubarak signals an active diplomatic effort by the Egyptian leadership in the Arab arena, one of which aspects is the recent visit by Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butros Ghali to Beirut. The pan-Arab Egyptian effort has been accompanied by intensified contacts with diplomatic missions in Cairo of the countries participating in the Multi-National Forces in Lebanon.

The topics considered in the talks between the King and the Jordanian team on the one hand and Mr. Ali on the other reaffirmed Jordan's concern the building up of a united Arab front to face threats against the Arab Nation on Arab, Palestinian or Lebanese soil. The talks also reflect the essence of the Egypt's recent drive:

The Egyptian leadership is concerned to assure Arab states that Egypt is to throw its weight behind the Arabs, regardless of its continued ostracism from diplomatic relations with most Arab countries, and that the same destiny faced by all Arabs is more important to Egypt than formalities. Egypt's support to Iraq reinforces this argument.

Non-Arab countries, friendly or unfriendly, are thus notified by the Egyptian gesture that Egypt's commitment to Arab entity is a permanent factor, as Egypt is part of the Arab Nation.

Egypt has not waited for an invitation to come back, and no conditions were given by Egypt for a resumption of its responsibilities in the face of such imminent dangers.

Sawt Al Shaab: Tools of our enemies

THOSE WHO have chosen terrorism against individuals and institutions throughout the Arab World and abroad should realise that such an approach can never promote their cause. These groups, who have adopted sabotage and physical terrorism in our region, offer their services to none but the enemies of our nation. They introduce an ugly phase which can be easily manipulated by Zionist propaganda to distort the just nature of our cause and smear the struggle of our people. Sabotage and terrorism are methods selected by opportunists and defeatists, who have chosen to blackmail their masters or to find themselves any role regardless of its quality after being rejected by all honourable national forces in the Arab arena.

The attempts against the lives of Jordan's ambassadors to India and Italy are not only unjustifiable but also similar to assaults against Arab thinkers, scientists and officials aimed at creating a chaotic climate so as to prove to the world that the Arab World is structurally unstable. Those who follow such a line cannot but be tools in the hand of hostile circles who work for the fragmentation of the internal Arab front. Jordan has passed through difficulties of a more complex nature and has been threatened by more serious plots, but with the wise leadership it has, Jordan has always been able to overcome its difficulties and continue its noble drive.

Thursdays

Al Ra'i: Way to restore credibility

IT IS regrettable that President Reagan has reached the conclusion that U.S. credibility can only be restored by maintaining U.S. troops in Lebanon despite the Beirut explosions Sunday that killed hundreds of U.S. and French soldiers. U.S. credibility is not linked to the presence of U.S. troops in Lebanon but rather with the basic and more important issue in this region — the Palestine problem. U.S. credibility can best be restored and preserved once the Palestine problem is solved on a just and equitable basis. The Lebanon question is really an offshoot of the Palestine problem and settling the main issue will certainly lead to an end to the Lebanese question.

The Palestine problem has been the touchstone of America's credibility which was badly damaged by constant Israeli acts of aggression. Washington's blind support for Israel against the Arabs and Israel's continued occupation of Arab land and its invasion of Lebanon, Israel, which has brought about the present Middle East situation, is now trying to involve the U.S. in reprisal action against Syria. Should this happen, Washington will be committing a most serious and indelible error.

Al Dustour: European leash on U.S.

THE U.S.-led invasion of Grenada has drawn strong reaction from around the world especially from European nations which have voiced their opposition to interference in other nations' internal affairs. Criticism of U.S. policies, coming on the eve of the Paris meeting of countries taking part in the Lebanon peacekeeping force is expected to help stem the U.S. stand in Lebanon which is bent on escalating tension in the Middle East by further military involvement.

There is a possibility that the U.S. will go ahead with plans to escalate tension in this region with total disregard to warnings from its allies and friends exactly as it did when it invaded Grenada. But in this region the situation is different, due to the presence of troops from other European countries in Lebanon. European nations do not support any further military involvement in the region where they have vital interests to protect. The Middle East is not an island in the middle of the Pacific which can easily be invaded or occupied. The sensitive international balance of power does not allow for any such U.S. military adventure in the region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Respect for the small

UNTIL RECENTLY, the superpowers displayed their disputes and their struggle over spheres of influence around the world through propaganda campaigns within their 'cold war'. Their strategy was to create trouble in regions like Asia, Africa and Latin America and to stir regional conflicts for which they both supplied the weapons. It seems that the superpowers are now entering a new phase of their struggle and the cold war is becoming hotter, with military involvement in some cases conducted under the pretext of protecting their vital interests.

The invasion of Grenada is an indicator of new trends in the 'hot war' and a sign of an intensification of superpower rivalry aimed at dominating the destinies of the small nations. It is true that the U.S. is close to the tiny island of Grenada, but this by no means gives the U.S. the right to interfere in the island's internal affairs.



Argentina 'disappeared' tragedy to be explained by elected government

By Robert Powell
Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The most delicate task facing Argentina's future elected government will be to explain the fate of thousands of people who disappeared under military rule and to administer justice to those responsible.

Both main parties contesting the Oct. 30 elections to return Argentina to democracy have promised to investigate the disappearance of up to 30,000 people during the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s.

The Peronists and the Radicals have also pledged to repeal an amnesty law declared by the military government for members of the security forces and their civilian collaborators who violated human rights during the anti-guerrilla campaign.

But they are cautious about saying how those found responsible for kidnapping, torture and political assassination will be dealt with in the courts.

The issue of human rights touches a raw nerve in the armed forces

and politicians wish to avoid an immediate confrontation with the military on this potentially explosive issue.

Radical presidential candidate Raul Alfonsín is more outspoken on human rights than his Peronist counterpart Italo Luder.

Mr. Alfonsín says the amnesty law passed last month has no validity and will have no legal effect whatsoever in the courts under a civilian government. A Radical government would repeal the law and allow the courts to act as if it had never existed.

Mr. Luder, the Peronist presidential candidate, has also pledged to repeal the amnesty law but is less categorical than Mr. Alfonsín in urging the trial of human rights offenders by the courts.

He says he is sympathetic to the idea of an amnesty to close the chapter of political violence over the last decade, but argues that the present law is inadequate.

The Peronists and Radicals both consider that the armed forces acted beyond their legal and moral authority in granting themselves a pardon for criminal acts which they committed.

The two parties also protest that

the amnesty is one-sided, giving full protection to members of the armed forces, while benefiting only a handful of former guerrillas.

However, Mr. Luder disagrees with Mr. Alfonsín's view that the amnesty has no legal validity. Even if the law is repealed in congress, its effects will be irreversible, he says.

Party officials say a special investigation commission will probably be set up by congress to present an official report. It is already an open secret that most if not all of those who disappeared were arrested and executed by the security services.

Since the armed forces announced Argentina's return to democracy in June last year, human rights groups have started court investigations into the existence of over 1,500 unmarked graves in cemeteries throughout the country.

These mostly contain the bodies of young men and women with bullet wounds in the head and several have been officially identified as people who had disappeared.

A flood of eyewitness accounts

of secret military prison camps and torture centres has appeared in the local press following the political liberalisation, and several former participants in government anti-guerrilla squads have spoken up.

The armed forces officially maintain that they have no information about what happened to those who disappeared. But the ruling military junta said in a blunt statement last May that all missing people who were not living abroad or clandestinely within the country "are considered dead for judicial and administrative purposes."

Political analysts say the Peronists take a softer line on human rights because officially-condemned gunmen were already carrying out kidnapping and political assassinations under the elected Peronist government overthrown by the present military authorities in 1976.

The political violence of those days is vividly portrayed in a newly released film, "There Will be No More Anguish or Forgetting," which shows the vicious conflict between rival Peronist factions in a small provincial town in 1974.

East, West prepare for Stockholm talks

By Sidney Welland
Reuters

HELSINKI — The United States, the Soviet Union and 33 other nations Tuesday started meetings of an all-European conference intended to minimise the risk of a surprise military confrontation.

Originally planned at a time when East-West tensions were less abrasive, the full conference will open in Stockholm on Jan. 17, unless it is disrupted by a current crisis over the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

The preparatory meeting is widely seen as an ostensibly non-controversial three-week technical session to agree an agenda and timetable for when the 35 governments meet in Stockholm.

But Western and neutral officials fear it will be used by the Soviet Union as another platform in a concerted campaign to halt the deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The Soviet government announced Monday it was starting preparations for the installation of retaliatory short-range missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, one of several threatened responses if the Western basing plan goes ahead.

Angry confrontation prevailed in the closing stages of a European security conference in Madrid, attended by the same 35 nations involved in the Helsinki and Stockholm meetings.

The Madrid conference set a mandate for the discussion at Stockholm of military confidence-building measures, including advance notice of manoeuvres and troop movements, in an effort to lessen the dangers of surprise attack or a sudden flare-up anywhere in Europe.

Western officials said they would be alert during the Helsinki talks to resist any Soviet attempt to turn the Stockholm meeting into a propaganda forum against the NATO alliance deployment programme.

The first 41 Pershing-2s and cruise missiles are due for deployment around Dec. 15 if U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on European-based medium-range missiles fail to produce results.

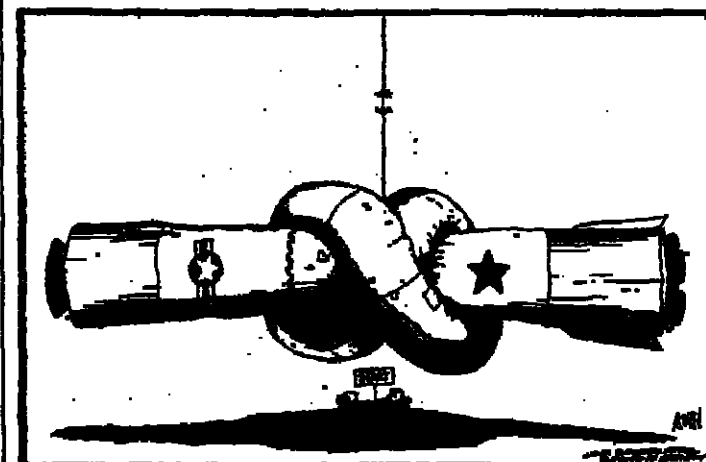
NATO diplomats believe the missile issue could lead to serious arguments in Helsinki over procedural questions that have to be settled before the Stockholm conference opens.

"We could get into a huge argument if we get into the nuclear question at Helsinki," a senior official said. "But the Russians obviously see it as a convenient body in which to keep up pressure against the West."

U.S. and Soviet delegation leaders James Goodby and Oleg Gribovsky met privately Monday, and NATO sources said the Soviet diplomat expressed interest in a basically procedural meeting which could be wound up in three weeks.

Both negotiators were involved in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on a nuclear test-ban treaty in the 1960s and in strategic arms talks in the early 1970s. Mr. Goodby until recently was a member of the U.S. delegation in current strategic arms talks in Geneva.

Mr. Goodby said in a radio interview: "I think first impressions are fairly positive. Right now the signs are fairly good we will in three weeks reach an agreement on the agenda and move to Stockholm, where the main business will begin. My present instinct is that the talks will be businesslike."



هنا نحن

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'A nation which puts forth every imaginable effort and sacrifice to secure its existence and independence does succeed. To speak of the probability it may not succeed means that such a nation is moribund any way. Therefore, so long as the nation is alive and continues its sacrifices, failure is inconceivable'.

... Mustafa Kemal Ataturk

Turkey Special Supplement I

Volume 8 Number 2399

AMMAN, SATURDAY OCTOBER 29, 1983 — MUHARRAM 23, 1404

60 YEARS OF MODERN TURKEY



Fernando Francis

President Kenan Evren lists Turkey's achievements since September 1980

Turkish President Kenan Evren delivered a speech on Sept. 12, 1983, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 1980 military operation. Following are some excerpts of President Evren's speech:



President Kenan Evren: "Anarchy was confronted with courage: financial matters awaiting solution for years were dealt with... Domestic peace and the law were achieved..."

"Today we mark the third anniversary of the September operation carried out in line with your desires and aspirations and which re-established tranquility, security, peace, unity and integrity in our country."

"The aim of my speech today is to present you with information on what we have promised, what we have achieved and what we have not been able to fulfill."

"In my first speech on Sept. 12, 1980, I stated that:

— As a nation we should adopt a disciplined way of life and achieve a solidarity giving priority to thrift in every way so that we could leave behind the current economic situation and reach a sounder position."

— We should unite our citizens around a national conscience and national ideals and share our common fate, common joys and common worries thus bringing about domestic peace and tranquility."

— Promote a national conscience adhering to great Atatürk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world," and thus opposing all threats directed against the nation."

— While remaining loyal, on the foreign front, to all alliances and agreements, we would develop economic, social and cultural relations with all countries, beginning with our neighbours, based on the principles of equality, non interference in each

other's affairs and mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity."

— A constitution, an electoral law and a political parties law fit for Turkish society and that would prevent degeneration of the democratic parliamentary system would be elaborated, after which we would turn over the government of the country to a democratic, secular administration based on the rule of social law, giving priority to national solidarity, attaching importance to the tranquility, security and welfare of individuals and society and respecting human rights and liberties."

— The administration would act with complete impartiality and existing administrators could continue to serve as long as they did not adopt political attitudes and are impartial."

— Atatürk's nationalism in education and training would once more be spread to the remotest parts of the country."

— The Turkish Armed Forces

would remain outside politics."

Achievements

"Anarchy was confronted with courage: financial matters awaiting solution for years were dealt with. At the end of the first year, the Consultative Assembly was formed and legislative activities were undertaken by that assembly during the transition period."

— Domestic peace and the rule of the law were achieved in the country and terrorist activities were reduced to a minimum."

— In many of our institutions a system of disciplined work, and austerity measures were instituted."

— The national conscience came to life again and rallying around Atatürk's nationalism, domestic peace and tranquility was achieved."

— In foreign policy, Turkey remained loyal to her agreements, and all our foreign relations were developed on the basis of mutual respect,

non-interference in domestic affairs and equality, with special emphasis on development of relations in every field with our neighbours and Middle Eastern, African, Far Eastern and Islamic countries."

— In nearly three years, 585 laws were legislated and put into force. Many of these could not be enacted for years, and the inability to do so caused great difficulties and much harm for the country."

— The administration of the country has been as impartial as possible."

— In order to improve the country's economy which had been in very bad shape:

— Production was increased, exports were increased to a great extent, thus enabling positive developments in the foreign payments balance."

— The efficient fight brought the inflation rate down to 25.30 per cent from 100 per cent."

"As a result of all these measures, the national income which had diminished in the years 1979-1980 increased by 4.2 per cent in 1981 and 4.6 per cent in 1982."

"The police organisation was reformed and our people's confidence in and respect for it re-established."

"With the general elections on Nov. 6, 1983, the country will pass to the democratic parliamentary system thus ending the three year military administration. Though the name of the administration we have practised for three years is indeed 'military administration', in all our practices up till now we have taken great pains not to adopt a hard and rigid stance toward our citizens."

"Many persons coming to Turkey today from abroad are not even aware that a military administration exists here."

Turkish ambassador praises 'strong and perfect' relations with Jordan

AMMAN — Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Resat Arim has praised the "strong and perfect" relations between Jordan and Turkey which have been strengthened during the past decades and expressed hope that the two countries can continue to contribute to the development of each other."

In a recent interview with Ara Voskian, Jordan Times Staff Reporter, Mr. Arim also emphasised that Jordanian-Turkish relations are deep-rooted since the era of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey and His Majesty King Abdullah Ibn Hussein."

Mr. Arim also stressed the identical views the two countries share towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and reaffirmed the Turkish belief that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East problem."

The ambassador, in his wide-ranging interview, spoke of various issues of common interest to the two countries:

Jordanian-Turkish relations

"Our relations with Jordan have always been perfect and we are very glad about it. Since the time of King Abdullah, there have been close relations."

"His Majesty King Abdullah visited Atatürk and also during the presidency of Ismet Inönü."

"In 1947, a friendship agreement was signed between the two countries after which His Majesty King Hussein has had special regard for Turkey. Turkish presidents always had a very high esteem for King Hussein. In the political field, relations have always been perfect. In the last few years we also tried to develop economic, cultural and other relations."

"There have been high-level official visits in the last couple of years, the most important of which was the visit of King Hussein to Ankara in November 1982 upon the invitation of His Excellency President Kenan Evren."

"Before that, in 1982, July, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also visited Turkey upon the invitation of His Excellency Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and on this occasion two co-operation agreements were signed by the concerned ministers who were present."

"One of the agreements was a labour agreement and the other was on cultural co-operation."

"I should mention that when the military administration took over in September 1980 to put an end to terrorism and anarchy, the country was facing a terrible economic crisis."

"His Majesty had sent a special message of congratulations and in 1980 December, Turkish Foreign Minister İtler Turkmen paid his first official visit as foreign minister to Jordan."

"Lastly, it was Turkish Minister of National Defence Haluk Bayülken who paid a visit in December 1982 to Jordan."

"Apart from these there had been many other visits between the two countries. The ministers of trade of both countries exchanged visits during the last few years. There has been also reciprocal visits by the chambers of trade."

"The governor of the Turkish Central Bank also visited Jordan accompanied by directors of private banks in Turkey."

"As a result, and is parallel with all these contacts, there has been development in our economic, cultural and touristic relations."

Economic relations

"Trade between the two countries has increased a lot. Jordan imports Turkish foodstuffs, meat, glass, steel and other commodities and Turkey imports phosphates from Jordan."

"We are hoping very much that in the coming year the imports of phosphates from Jordan will be increased again."

"This year we have imported 124,000 tonnes of phosphates from Jordan."

"Another important development in the economic field was in regard to Turkish companies operating in Jordan."

"Turkish construction companies have been very active in the Arab World, most notably Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Libya where their total business turnover is approximately \$15 billion."

"Now we have three construction companies working in Jordan. One is ENKA, which have done the construction work for the Arab Potash Company plant."

"Last year they started working on the construction of the South Cement Company Factory at Rashidiyah which will be completed next year."

"When I visited the Rashidiyah construction site recently I was very glad that Turkish companies were involved with such big projects."

"Another Turkish company is GAMA. They have done the 'Ein Ghazal sewage treatment plant extension work and they have completed it. Now Amman Water And Sewerage Authority (AWSA) have circulate another tender for sewage pipeline from 'Ein Ghazal to Soukhneeh near Zarqa."

"A third company has been GUR. They have won a tender for housing units for military officers."

"Turkish contracting companies have very wide experience in Turkey during the 60 years since the foundation of the Republic of Turkey."

"Turkish companies have very good management, competent engineers and skilled labour. For instance, ENKA is rated as the 24th biggest company in the world."

"The number of Turkish workers in Jordan increased a lot in the last few years. Turkish workers in Jordan number about 4,000 and they are working in construction, carpentry, car repairs etc."

Cultural relations

"We have had very nice developments in the last few years in the cultural field. The first thing was an exhibition of Turkish paintings. This was open by Her Majesty Queen Noor at the National Gallery in November 1981, when we were celebrating the centenary of Atatürk's birthday. About 48 paintings were exhibited."

"After that, Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali and Jordan National Gallery Director Suhail Bisharat visited Turkey in 1982 upon the invitation of the Turkish government. They bought about 12 Turkish paintings during the visit."

"This year, the Jordan National Gallery held two exhibitions: one in Ankara and another in Istanbul and both were appreciated very much by art lovers."

"Apart from these, Turkish singer Nesrin Sipali came to

(continued on page V)



From Atatürk and

King Abdullah



to King Hussein and President Evren

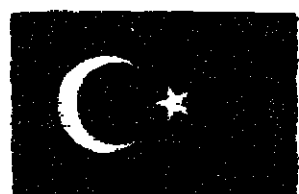


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تحت إشراف

ENKA

Holding Investment
Company Inc.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The year 1982, 25th anniversary of the Enka Construction & Industry Inc., was an exciting and important one for the forty odd companies which comprise the Enka Group. Total revenues increased 177%, from TL 45 billion last year to TL 125 billion in 1982. This result surpassed our projections by some 55% and placed Enka among the five leading corporations in Turkey.

Not only, after taxes for the holding company, increased 31% to TL 412 million, compared to TL 227 million in 1981. In this connection, the Board of Directors of Enka Holding Investment Company Inc. will propose, at the 1983 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, a dividend distribution of 70%.

The total value of foreign contracts awarded to Enka's Construction Group stood at \$1.5 billion at year-end. We are pleased to report that, in terms of overseas contracts in progress, Enka now ranks first among all Turkish construction firms. Construction revenues this year totalled \$255 million, versus \$130 million in 1981.

Enka's continuing expansion in the international arena was marked by two significant developments in 1982:

In June, a prominent American bank provided a \$96 million advance payment and performance guarantee facility in favor of Enka and its partner, Kiyuldas, in connection with their contract to construct a \$384 million housing project in Al-Medinah, Saudi Arabia. This was one of only two major financings for private-sector Turkish firms arranged in the Eurodollar market in 1982. The Al-Medinah project will extend the holy city of Medinah Mawwara with a housing complex of 2,084 residential units—along with telephone, sewage and power systems, as well as roads, playgrounds, gardens and plantation areas.

Extension and upgrading of the Iraq-Turkey oil pipeline, a \$71 million project which will increase Iraq's delivery capability by about 50%, was awarded to a group led by Enka in partnership with Toyo Engineering, running from Kirkuk, Iraq to Isfahan, Iran. Enka's share of the 1,000 km. massive undertaking involves laying 80 km of new transmission line, construction of five pumping stations—as well as storage tank farms, fire-control, computer and communications systems and power generating centers.

The roster of Enka Group employees increased 85% during the past year, growing from 10,370 to 20,400. As overseas construction activity has burgeoned, the proportion of its workforce employed outside Turkey has risen dramatically and now approaches half the total.

Since construction accounts for nearly half of Enka Group revenues, management continues to place major emphasis on this segment of the business. The Construction Group is presently engaged in work on three continents. In joint venture projects, it is privileged to collaborate in mutual professional respect with more than 20 of the world's most renowned contracting firms. Technical expertise, combined with a skilled and adaptable workforce, permit the Construction Group to undertake all phases of a project—from inception and beyond, as in the case of numerous maintenance, operating and management contracts which increasingly serve to augment Turkey's construction industry.

We have been highly gratified to note that—as reported by the *Financial Times* of London in December—Enka placed first for technical performance among Turkish contractors operating abroad, in a survey conducted by a major American multinational bank.

Complementing the Construction Group's activities in the export of Turkish services, our Trading Group is now the country's leading exporter of Turkish industrial and agricultural products. Enka Marketing, one of the largest component companies of the Trading Group, registered total revenues of TL 37 billion this year, exceeding its targets by 73%. Of this record turnover, 99.5% represented export transactions.

The eight companies which make up the Trading Group generated \$198 million in 1982 revenues, dealing in more than 300 products which run the gamut in variety from steel products and construction equipment to fruits and vegetables. In mid-1983, we entered a new field when we commenced major export of fresh meat to the Middle East. By year-end, Enka accounted for nearly 15% of Turkey's shipments of beef and lamb abroad.

The Trading Group's network of foreign offices, including branches opened this year in Hamburg and New York, plus a joint-venture trading company in Hong Kong, has materially aided extensive market penetration of the Middle East, the Common Market, Asia and the United States. The overseas expansion is additionally as an offshore procurement arm for our Construction Group, as an equipment supplier to its project sites, and in identifying new project opportunities throughout the world. Planning is underway for opening new offices in Singapore and Tokyo during the coming year.

The six main member companies of our industrial group have been challenged doubly—by Turkey's ongoing economic stabilization program and by worldwide recessionary trends which have seen the nation's domestic demand in a relatively soft state during 1982.

Enka's strategy over the recent past, realizing that Turkey's export trade relies for 60% of its volume upon offshore sale

of industrial output, has been to employ its surplus funds as investments in currently depressed manufacturing companies—those requiring not only capital infusion but also management expertise and export know-how.

During the year, Enka made a substantial capital investment in Gumey-Sanayi, Turkey's largest textile mill. This action was undertaken at the request of the Turkish government and, in accordance with our policy also involves contribution of a cadre of skilled Enka management personnel. We are encouraged that our efforts will be instrumental in achieving increased profitability for this important company. On a smaller scale, our equity participation in and management contributions to Kelebek, a furniture and interior woodwork producer, have turned the company profitable within the past year.

In a presently difficult world economic environment, we are pleased to note that the majority of Enka's traditional group of industrial companies have met or approached their profit targets during the past year. Our Burtrak tractor operation, although one of the country's leading and most modern producers, was an exception. Enka has increased Burtrak's capital from TL 1.8 to TL 3 billion and has also provided parent company management. During 1982 extensive reorganization of dealer networks and sales staff has been undertaken. We believe that the long-range profit prospects for Burtrak are good and that it is well-positioned to make a major contribution in the development of Turkey's vast agricultural potential.

An important 1982 development has been the formation of an Engineering Services Group, established with a core of existing companies, augmented by the addition of several others. The companies provide support to the Construction Group and, as their level of expertise in increasingly sophisticated areas of high technology becomes known, it is anticipated that their services will be in demand worldwide.

Enka Teknik provides feasibility studies and specializes in the management, operation and maintenance of industrial plants. ENET Engineering is an advanced engineering and consulting firm. Construction Systems Inc. (Yasas) specializes in pre-tension systems work and in labor productivity analysis. ENKA Enka's data processing center, with its newly-acquired IBM System 4331—ten times more powerful than its predecessor—will more rapidly provide sophisticated analytical information and data transmission in support of construction projects in the field. Through a network of terminal facilities, it will interconnect all Enka Group companies to its on-line capabilities. We envision dramatic benefits in applications as varied as bid preparation, engineering analysis, personnel records, payroll administration and cash-flow analysis.

Like others in the Turkish construction industry, Enka has been able successfully to enter the international marketplace as the result of impetus provided by the government's economic reform program, introduced in 1980 and enforced scrupulously thereafter by the present administration. New measures enacted in 1982 will permit further expansion of our contract volume abroad.

A new government-enacted formula permitting the revaluation of certain corporate assets, eroded by the inflation rates of recent years, will effectively expand capital bases of Turkish companies. While this move will enhance the ability of the corporate sector to borrow in capital markets, it is of particular significance to Enka. Since we have traditionally drawn upon internal resources to finance expansion, an increased capital base will materially enhance our ability to obtain bid and performance bond facilities in increased amounts, as our order books grow.

As we move with confidence into 1983, the Enka Community pledges to its shareholders, its clients and its employees a continuing commitment to the policies which have served us so well in the past: adherence to the highest standards of quality, productivity and timeliness in the execution of our contracts; dedication to the continuing improvement of our skills and technology; and firmness of purpose in expanding our overseas operations.

Enka intends to remain a significant contributor to the Turkish economy, while supporting economic development elsewhere. It will give priority to projects which, by virtue of World Bank or other multilateral institutional support, may be expected to generate foreign exchange and encourage the further employment of Turkish workers abroad.

Our expression of warm appreciation to the management and staff of the expanding world of Enka for their invaluable contributions to the success of their companies is tinged with a note of sadness. We recall with deepest sorrow the death in early 1983 of our cherished friend and colleague, General Coordinator and Director Alter Tiryakoglu. He has been succeeded in both positions by Yezid Petin.

To our shareholders, all of us at Enka join in extending our thanks for your continuing confidence and support. On our part, we pledge our sustained effort to conduct your company as a tribute to the memory of its co-founder, the late Sadi Gulcelik whose vision, wisdom and courage so forcefully shaped the Enka of today.

Sarkis Tars
Chairman of the Board
Enka Holding
Annual Meeting
March, 1983 in Istanbul

ENGINEERING GROUP	CONTRACTING GROUP	INDUSTRIAL GROUP		TRADING GROUP	BRANCH OFFICES ABROAD
1- ENET-Engineering Research and Consulting Co. 2- SANKUR-Industrial Plants Project Engineering Co. 3- ENKA TEKNİK-General Contracting, Maintenance, Management, and Administration Co. 4- YASAS-Construction Systems Co. 5- ENKA-RESEARCH 6- ENKA-DATA	1- ENKA İnsaat-Construction and Industry Co. 2- ENKA ARABIA Ltd. - Construction Co. 3- CİMTAS-Steel Fabrication Erection and Installation Co. 4- KASKTAS-Sliding Form Infrastructure, Drilling, Piling and Insulation Co. 5- TITAS-Soil Excavation, Construction and Contracting Co. 6- TANKSAN-Fuel Oil Tanks Co. 7- ELTES-Electrical Installations Fabrication and Erection Co. 8- KASKTAS ARABIA Ltd. 9- CİMTAS ARABIA Ltd.	1- PIMAS-Plastic Construction Materials Co. 2- ALTAS-Hand Tools and Steel Forgings Industry and Trading Co. 3- PROFTAS-Plastic Sections Industry and Trading Co. 4- PARSAN-Machinery Components Industry Co. 5- ELMET-Electro-Metal Industry Co. 6- CETAS-Steel Industry Co. 7- ESAS-Electrical Industry and Trading Co. 8- ELMKASAN-Electrical Machinery Industry Co.	9- BURTRAK-Farm Tractors and Loaders Industry Co. 10- KELEBEK-Furniture and Ply-Wood Co. 11- TONOZ-Auto-Glass Industry and Trading Co. 12- GONEY SANAYİ-Textile Industry Co. 13- İZOYON-Insulation Materials Industry Co. 14- ONDULINE-Construction Materials Co. 15- SUSANBAS-Milling Co. 16- KOCAELİ Feed Industry Co.	1- ENKA PAZARLAMA-Marketing Export Import Co. 2- ENTRADE Ltd. 3- ENTAS-International Transport and Tourism Co. 4- DENA-Marine Transportation Co. 5- ELTEK-Electronic Technology Co. 6- PARSAT-Industrial Products Marketing and Export Co. 7- BURTRAK-Marketing and Export Co. 8- DEMETAS-Steel and Metallic Industrial Products Marketing and Trading Co. 9- ENKA-Antalya Building Materials Co. 10- ENTRADE GMBH	Wiesbaden Hamburg London New York Riyadh Jeddah Medina Jubail Hofuf Tripoli Benghazi Amman Baghdad Mousul Tehran Dubai Kuwait Algeria Doha Alexandria Ajdabiah

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AMMAN, JORDAN

P.O. BOX: 19277, SPORT CITY, TEL: (99-62-6) 669851 TLX: 22008 ENTRO JO AMMAN - JORDAN



ENKA Construction and Industry Inc. is the charter company of the ENKA Group (40 firms in all) engaged in contracting, engineering services and research, industry and trading. ENKA is the largest and the most international Turkish construction company with 25 years of experience in Turkey and 10 years of experience abroad. In Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq and Jordan, ENKA's fields of activity comprise of highways, bridges and tunnels, tank farms and pipelines, power plants, refineries and petrochemical complexes, water and sewage treatment plants, dams, cement plants, foundations, piling, caissons, underground construction, marine and underwater construction, machinery and heavy equipment installation, high-rise or villa type housing complexes. ENKA with 1.6 billion US Dollars in construction contracts underway in Turkey and abroad, with one billion US Dollars turnover planned for 1983 and with 24,000 employees, is a vital force in Turkish private enterprise.

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... engineering News Record, July 21, 1983

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outward to markets in New York, Europe and the Middle East. Chemicals and fertilizers even as far as China.

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Tlx: 23675 pls tr - 23254 epas tr
(Att: Mr. Ozbek)

Come, conquer the Golden City, Istanbul

By Marvino Howe

Legend has it that the stones and soil of Istanbul are made of gold. It is the dream of every Turk to live in Istanbul, the land of golden opportunity, a vigorous city of business, finance and art, like an oriental New York. People buy and sell almost everything, including the Galata Bridge and Tower.

This cosmopolitan city was once the capital of three great empires, and each has left its mark: the Romans their defence walls and aqueduct, the Byzantines their churches, and the Ottomans their palaces and mosques. But Istanbul's charm is its setting on the Bosphorus, linking Europe and Asia. There's nothing quite like the green hills along the strait, the shimmering skyline on the Golden Horn at sunset and the early morning mist on the Sea of Marmara.

The city has its flaws, of course, most of them the work of modern civilisation. Factories, warehouses and oil-storage tanks have been erected on the shores of the Bosphorus. Even worse has been the influx of people from rural areas over the last 30 years, with the rich building high-rise apartments and the poor their squatters' shacks, changing the landscape of the Bosphorus hills.

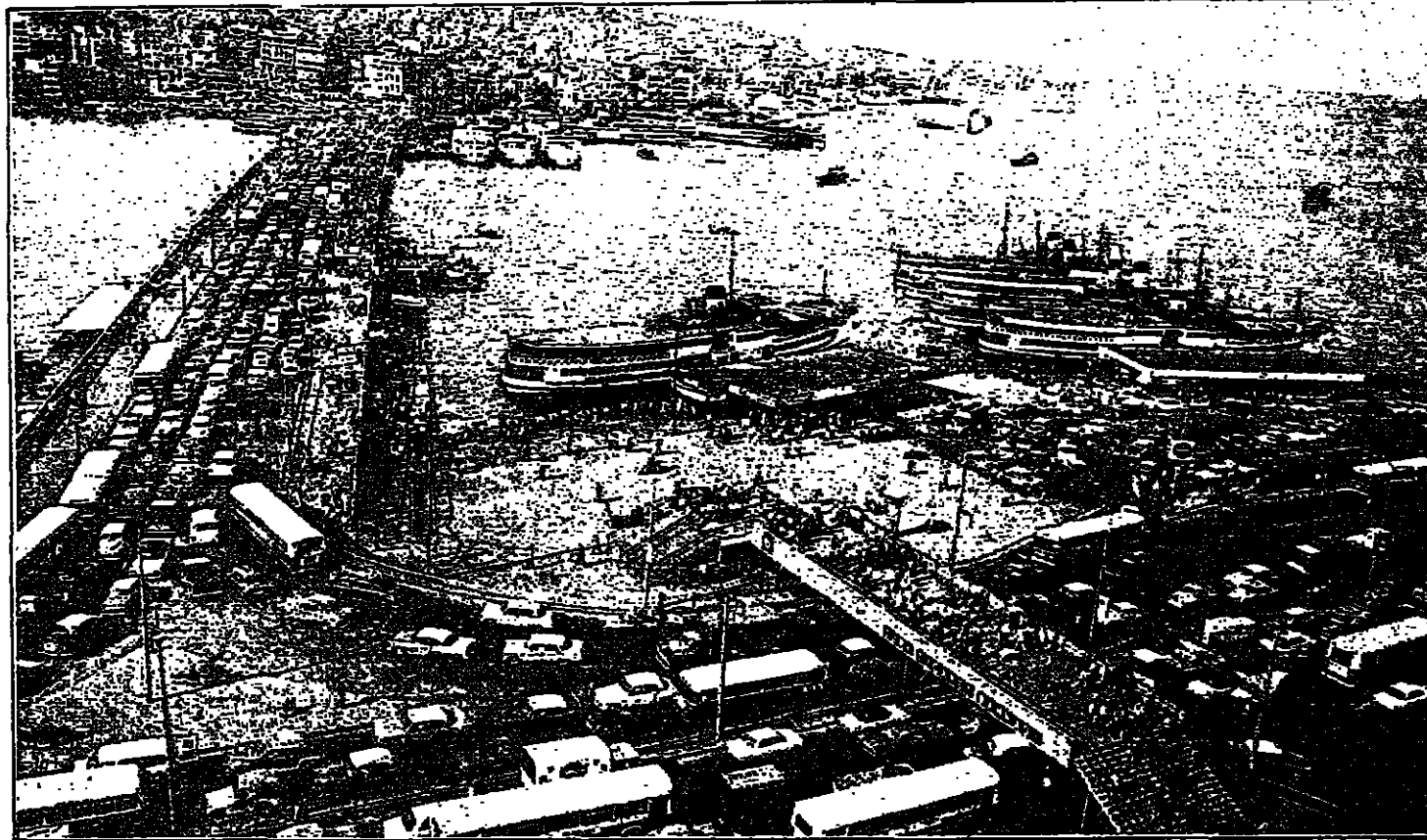
"In my childhood, some 40 years ago, there were about 700,000 inhabitants," said Celik Gulersey, general director of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey. "Now, Greater Istanbul has a population of about 10 million and nobody knows the city limits. The new city has lost its old harmony and esthetic quality. The modest dimensions are gone, and so are the natural shorelines, the pastel colours, the gardens and fields, and only the names of

streets remain — like Pistachio Street, White Jasmine Street, Lemon Flower Street and the monastery with Black Cherries Street."

The Touring Club is attempting to protect and save special buildings and green areas for future generations. It has a dozen restoration projects under way, including Yildiz Park and Emirgan Park with their fine 19th-century pavilions, most of which have been converted into cafe-museums. Finishing touches are being put on the majestic neoclassical White Pavilion at Emirgan, which is to be used as a concert hall. Restoration of the Khedive's Palace, a magnificent Art Nouveau building on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, is being completed and the palace is scheduled to open next year as a tea-house with concert and conference facilities. Work is also near completion on the 19th-century mansion in the Hagia Sophia area, along with a dozen houses that were falling into ruins, which are to be opened next year as an old-style hotel and pensions.

The visitor who arrives in Istanbul for the first time, however, will hardly be aware of the changing lifestyle. Istanbul, for the outsider, is almost as mysterious and exciting as Byzantium or Constantinople, as the city used to be known.

The heart of Istanbul is the Golden Horn, the narrow waterway that divides the European part in two, with the old imperial town of Stamboul on the right bank and the Galata port and business district on the left. From the Galata Bridge can be seen the city's finest monuments: the church of Hagia Sophia, Topkapi Palace, the Blue Mosque, the New Mosque and the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent, the



Karakoy: One of Istanbul's busiest areas from where passenger boats transport thousands of people every day to the Asian side and to the tiny islands in the Sea of Marmara.

Galata Tower and, in the distance, the Bosphorus suspension bridge.

Travellers who insist on a view of the Bosphorus will have to pay for it at the luxury Hilton, where a room for two costs 18,700 to 25,000 lire (about \$80 to \$105) a night, or at Etap Marmara, the former Intercontinental (26,000 lire), or at the Sheraton (18,900 to 22,700 lire). But the view is just about as good at the Carlton (6,000 lire) and a number of smaller hotels.

One of everybody's favourite

hotels is the Pera Palas (7,500 lire), which is celebrating its 100th birthday. The list of dignitaries who have stayed there is almost endless, from the former king and queen of Albania and the former Shah of Iran, to Mata Hari, Greta Garbo, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Agatha Christie. You can still visit the suite where Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, used to stay. Try to get a room overlooking the Golden Horn and take a meal or at least tea in the Belle Epoque dining room.

The best way to enjoy Istanbul is to walk around and look and smell and savor. But if your time is limited, there are both group and tailor-made tours.

If you've been planning to visit Istanbul, the Anatolian Civilisations exhibition offers a compelling reason to do so soon. It opened at the end of May and was scheduled to close at the end of this month; however, the organisers have extended the exhibition until Dec. 31 because of many requests to keep the show going.

Sponsored by the Council of Europe, the exhibition covers the history of the peninsula from prehistoric times to the present. There are two main centres for the exhibition: the sixth-century Byzantine Saint Irene Church and the 15th-century Topkapi Palace, where one can see the vast sweep of cultures from prehistoric times to the 20th-century Ottomans. In a number of side exhibits, Turkish carpets and costumes are on display at the Ibrahim Pasha Palace, tombstones at the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, musical instruments

at the House of the Whirling Dervishes and elaborate royal tents at the Military Museum.

As if that weren't enough, there's also an exhibition of Islamic arts: calligraphy, miniatures and imperial edicts are on display at the Suleimaniye Library; Islamic sacred relics can be seen at Topkapi; Islamic tiles and ceramics can be seen at the Archaeological Museum; and Islamic architecture at the Ataturk Cultural Centre.

As in most Turkish museums, the admission fee is low, but you must pay extra to take a camera inside, even if you don't use it.

The daily city tours are also worthwhile: most of the main monuments can be seen in a day. A typical Byzantine tour includes the lovely Kariye Church-Museum with some of the best mosaics and frescoes known the Hippodrome and Hagia Sophia. The Ottoman tour includes the main mosques and the covered bazaar. A Bosphorus tour features the magnificent marble Dolmabahce Palace, last residence of the sultans, Camlica Hill on the Asian side and Beykerbeyi, a fishing village. The cost is about 3,000 lire for a half-day tour.

Main Street has moved from Istiklal out to Cumhuriyet Street, and Sisli, now the most fashionable shopping area. Leather shops — shoes and suits — are worth visiting, as well as cotton goods stores and jewelry. Beyond the Hilton, Derishow offers very soft, top-quality leather, relatively expensive: 36,000 to 42,000 lire for a jacket and 21,000 lire for skirt or pants.

Then there's the covered bazaar. The experts express doubts about the "antiquities" displayed in the maze of some 5,000 shops, but browsers still find good buys.

The best rugs and kilims — carpets woven without pile — are found outside the bazaar, on Nuruosmaniye Street. The smaller shops offer better prices than the big shops, like Bazaar 54, but watch out for the quality of the goods. There's no standard price, but an old kilim can cost anywhere from 25,000 to 500,000 lire while new kilims can range from 7,000 to 100,000 lire. There are leather goods

everywhere, but some buyers prefer to go to Derimod, a wholesale shop on the road to the airport.

The Istanbul's favourite entertainment is eating out, and no wonder: they have one of the world's greatest cuisines. The Turkish art of cooking was developed and refined in the Ottoman court, particularly in the Topkapi Palace, where the kitchens were the most important part of the building. Scores of chefs and aides from all over the empire were employed to dream up new delicacies.

Today, visitors can enjoy a typical Turkish meal — *meze* (hors d'oeuvres such as eggplant and zucchini) and kebabs — at Topkapi Palace, but the quality and style have deteriorated substantially. The view from Topkapi of the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmara makes up for imperfections in the cuisine.

Likewise, the bucolic Abdullah's at Emirgan, which used to be superb, has suffered somewhat from renown, but still offers first-class *meze*. Dinner for two with wine comes to about 10,000 lire.

In town, there's a seemingly infinite choice of good restaurants in almost any price range. The Divan Hotel is expensive, but is reputed to serve the best Turkish food around. Liman, in the Turkish Maritime building, is the place for a business lunch; a splendid view of the Golden Horn and excellent seafood, at 7,000 lire for two.

The great thing to do, of course, is to lunch or dine in one of the popular restaurants on the Bosphorus, like Kuyu, Antik or Sureyya at Annavutkoy. A fish dinner for two with wine runs from about 3,500 lire to 7,000 lire. The Palet restaurants at Tarabya are fun although they cater to tour groups: shish kebab, *meze* and live music for about 6,000 lire for two. The

place for fashionable Turks these days is Samdan at Etler, where an evening of drinks, dinner and dancing totals about 20,000 lire a couple.

Travel agencies provide Istanbul by Night tours, which usually include a mediocre meal and a show of belly dancing and folk music at the Galata Tower or the Kervansaray for about 6,500 lire a person. Most Turks, however, prefer the shows at San or Maxim.

If you decide to go on your own to a typical Turkish music hall, beware: dinner, show and a couple of drinks should cost about 7,000 lire a person; but if they put a bottle of whisky on the table and you finish off, the evening's bill could run to 100,000 lire or more.

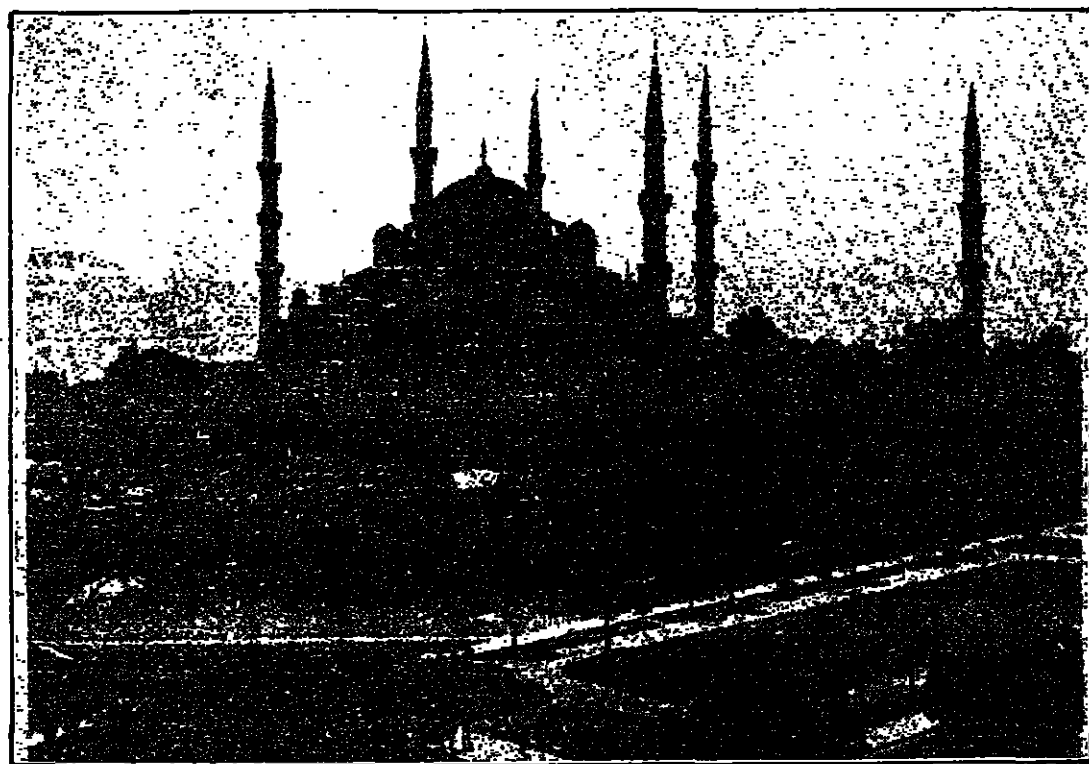
Another evening activity is the sound and light show near Hagia Sophia, in French, German and English, free of charge. The show usually runs from June to mid-October, when it gets too chilly.

The Istanbul fall season now revolves around the new Ataturk Cultural Centre, with a full programme of opera, ballet, theatre and concerts; they are usually worthwhile, even for those who don't understand Turkish.

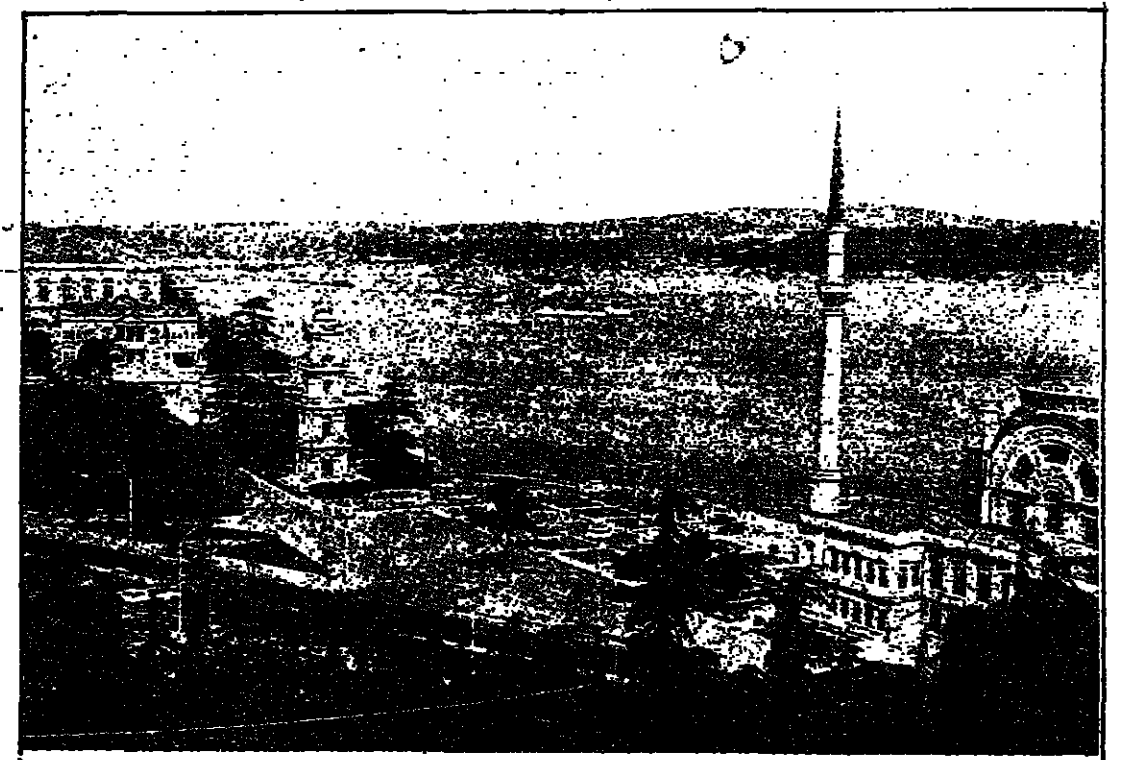
Then there are the day and evening cruises along the Bosphorus, offered by both the Hilton and the Sheraton, through October; the buffet lunch cruise costs about 6,000 lire a person; the dinner cruise, 7,200 lire.

Most Turks and some adventurous visitors tour the Bosphorus and environs with the many local steamers that make frequent runs all day in summer. An hour-and-a-half excursion to the Princes Islands, for example, costs only about 150 lire, but it is often mobbed with people sitting on the floor of the boat.

— 1983 The New York Times



Istanbul's famous Sultanahmet Mosque, One of the most beautiful attractions with its six minarets.



The Dolmabahce Palace overlooking the Sea of Marmara.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT TURKEY

Area : 779,452 square kilometres (755,688 in Anatolia, 23,764 in Thrace)

Population: 44,736,957 (as of Oct. 12, 1980 census)
Urban population : 44.2 per cent
Rural population : 55.8 per cent
Male population : 23,067,000
Female population : 21,670,000
Density : 58 (1980)

Borders

With	Syria	USSR	Iran	Iraq	Bulgaria	Greece
Length (kms)	877	610	454	331	289	212

Coasts

Main coasts	Aegean	Mediterranean	Black Sea	Others
Length (kms)	2,805	1,577	1,695	927

Straits

	Bosphorous	Dardanelles
Widest (metres)	3,500	8,275
Narrowest (metres)	760	1,375

Main Cities (total of 67)

	Population in the 1980 census
Istanbul	4,741,890
Ankara	2,854,689
Izmir	1,976,763
Konya	1,562,139
Adana	1,485,743
Bursa	1,148,492
Samsun	1,008,113

Main Turkish newspapers

Name	Circulation (June 1982)
Gunaydin	833,623
Hurriyet	598,818
Gunes	484,299
Tercuman	396,779
Milliyet	206,504
Cumhuriyet	87,105

The Turkish Republic through six decades

Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, attached primary importance to economy. In 1923, the same year that the republic was founded, he convened the Izmir National Economy Congress. Since that date, Turkey accumulated knowledge and experience in science and technology. A vast manpower, including scientists, executives, farmers, craftsmen, workers, tradesmen and civil servants tried to make maximum use of the rich natural resources of Turkey.

In the last 60 years, countrywide land, air and sea transportation has been completed so that people and goods are carried easily from one place to another. Marketing has been achieved on a national level and consequently production began to increase at a rapid rate. Technology also had its share in the enhancement of development and productivity. National industry, banking and economic planning was adopted. Private sector has grown beside public enterprises.

Industry

Four iron and steel complexes produce yearly four-million tons of iron and steel. Textile industry produces 234,000 tons. Sugar refining industry produces two million tons per year. The fertilizer industry produces 5.8 million tons. The paper industry's production amounts to 390,000 tons. The automobile industry manufactures 23,000 tractors, 25,000 cars, 15,000 trucks, and 1,500 buses.

Natural resources

Coal production is around 18 million tons. Oil production reached 2.4 million tons per year. Electricity production is 27,114 billion kwh. Copper production is 30,000 tons.

Until the outbreak of the oil crisis, Turkish economy was developing at a rapid pace. After 1973, Turkey had to allocate the major part of its export earnings to pay the oil bill.

Terrorism and economic crises necessitated new measures. There was severe inflation and production in the factories fell to very low levels. Measures taken to remedy the situation were designed to curb the inflation and to apply the principles of a free market economy.

Some of the measures which also relate to Turkey's economic relations with other countries are the following:

- Flexible exchange rate policy;
- Liberalisation of trade and payments regimes;
- A structural change to go from an inward looking economy to an outward looking economy;
- The freeing of interest rates;
- Incentives to foreign investment; there are four sections which enjoy priority: agriculture, mining, petroleum and tourism.

Turkish economic recovery

In three years very positive results have been obtained. Inflation has been reduced from over 100 per cent in 1980 down

to 25 per cent in 1982.

Exports have increased from \$2.9 billion in 1980 to \$5.7 billion in 1982. The number of exported items which in 1980 was below 1,000, reached the figures of 1,700 in the following years. Also, the share of industrial goods in the Turkish exports have risen from 36 per cent in 1980 to 60 per cent in 1982.

Turkey has greatly improved its external debt position, and has again been able to turn to international markets for medium term money.

Foreign investments in Turkey have increased considerably and foreign banks also opened branches in the country.

Manpower

Turkish workers are known throughout Europe and the Middle East for their skill, discipline and hard work.

Turkish contractors are awarded valuable construction contracts in Arab countries. They have been receiving increasingly valuable contracts because of the high 'quality' of the work produced.

The technical strength, qualified labour potential, organisation capability and experienced staff and administration of Turkish companies paved the way for them to compete efficiently.

The value of Turkish offshore construction contracts is presently \$16 billion.

Projects undertaken by the Turkish contractors include roads, ports, housing, cement

factories, electrical transmission, water treatment plants and distribution systems.

Cultural activities

An exhibition of Turkish painting was held in November 1981 at the Jordan National Gallery under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor on the occasion of the centenary of Ataturk's birth. Later on, Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, in her capacity as the president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts paid a visit to Turkey upon the invitation of the Turkish government.

In July 1982, a cultural agreement was signed between the two countries.

In the summer of 1982, an agreement was signed between the Middle East Technical University and Yarmouk University.

This year, Professor Ihsan Dogramaci, president of the Turkish Higher Education Council, visited Jordan to foster relations between educational institutions in the two countries. Dr. Emel Dogramaci from Hacettepe University also visited Jordan and was awarded a medal for her contribution to Turkish-Arab relations.

It should be mentioned that an increasing number of Jordanian students are enrolled in the Turkish universities.

This year for the first time entrance examinations to Turkish universities for Jordanian students were held in Amman.

In 1983 there has been a Turkish art exhibition in Amman. Also Turkish singer Nusrat Sipi

ah and her group gave two concerts.

Tourism

In the recent years there has been a great increase of Jordanian tourists visiting Turkey. Obviously, the establishment of mutual air flights between Turkey and Jordan by Turkish Airlines and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, had an important contribution to this improvement. Proximity of two countries play a positive role also on travelling by road. It has been observed that Jordanian tourists enjoy their visit in Turkey especially when they find similar traditions and enter into relations with their brotherly people. Impressed by the natural and historical places of Turkey, Jordanians are encouraging others to visit Turkey who had not the opportunity yet. In conformity with the increase of the tourism traffic between the two countries, it is definite that the peoples of both countries will know each other more and would contribute to the positive relations so fortunately already existing between them.

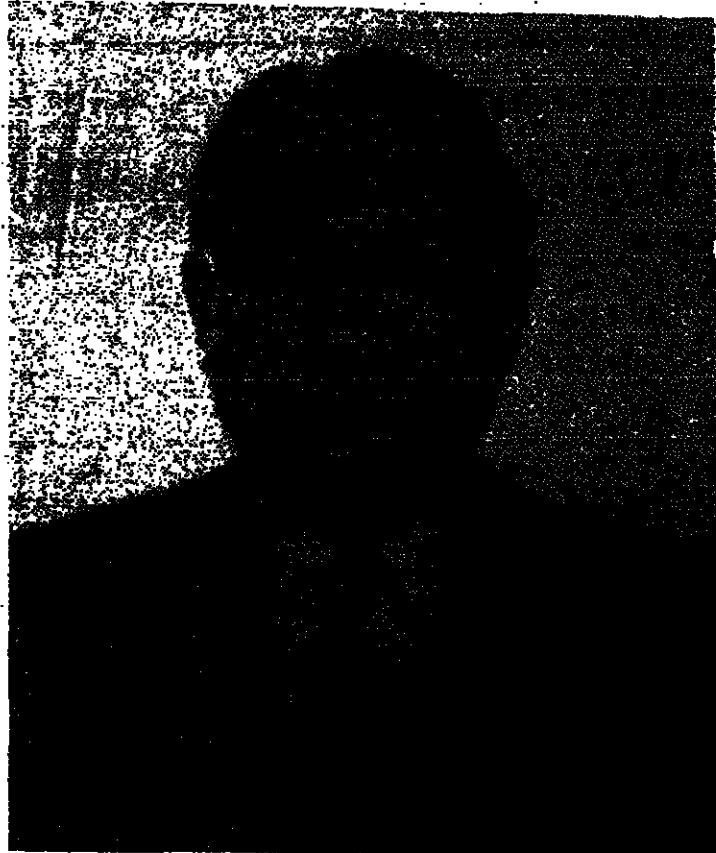
Turkish radio and television

The Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) was founded in 1964. The Turkish TV serves weekly an average of 56 hours from a single chain.

There are three radio networks in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. There are also regional stations in Antalya, Adana, Diyarbakir, Kars, Van and Erzurum.

إتدائنا

Resat Arim: Ankara, Amman share identical views



Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Resat Arim

(Continued from page 11)

Amman last year and there was a Turkish art exhibition at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel which included paintings, ceramics, calligraphy and traditional Turkish handicrafts.

Tourism and travel

"Since 1982 we had the Turkish airlines and Alia flying direct flights and this has helped increase the number of tourists and this year there has been many Jordanian tourists going to Turkey."

"There had been a Turkish industry and trade exhibition in September '83 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman, in which many major firms took part."

Education

"Contacts between Jordanian and Turkish universities have increased. The presidents of Turkish universities were invited here and this year the president of the Turkish Higher Education Council visited Jordan and reciprocally Jordanian university presidents are visiting Turkey now."

"The Jordanian Higher Education Council's president visited Turkey last summer."

"There are many Jordanian students in Turkish universities. This year around 1,200 students are enrolled in Turkey and for the first time an entrance examination was held here at the

University of Jordan for Turkish universities as an additional facility for Jordanian students wishing to study in the more than 20 universities in Turkey."

Palestinian issue

"Turkish governments have always stressed that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and have been acting accordingly."

"We believe that the establishment of a just and lasting solution in the Middle East can be realised only if the rights of our Arab Palestinian brothers are restored, if Israel withdraws from territories occupied since 1967, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Arab Jerusalem; if the Palestinians are given their right to self-determination and if all countries are guaranteed security within their borders."

"Turkey all along has been supportive of Arab causes, mainly the Palestinian problem. The Israeli policy of *fait accompli* has always been openly condemned by Turkish governments."

"Since 1967 every specific action by Israel, be it settlements, or actions taken against Arab universities or the civilian population, has been condemned by all Turkish governments. When the present government came to power on Sept. 12, 1980 they said that our position in supporting Palestinians and the Palestinian question will be stronger, and they have acted accordingly ever since."

"Turkey's consistent and active support for Arab causes in all international forums and through activities and contacts carried out bilaterally stems mainly from the historic responsibility that we feel for the Arab and Islamic character of Al Quds (Jerusalem) and the Palestinian lands."

"Turkey has on many occasions made it clear at the U.N. that she would deploy her utmost in joining efforts designed to dissuade Israel from indulging in such actions which jeopardise peace and security. We stand in solidarity with our Palestinian brothers and this has been clearly demonstrated on every occasion."

"During the last three years the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister have been visiting Arab and Muslim countries and in all their visits they have supported the Arab cause."

"Also during their visits to other countries in Asia, Europe and other parts of the world, they have always laid a special emphasis on the Middle East question."

Relations with Israel

"In 1980 November, Turkey took a decision to reduce its relations with Israel to the lowest level. There is only a second secretary in our legation in Tel Aviv and we have no commercial or cultural ties with Israel."

"In 1980, when the Israeli government passed the law about (annexing) Jerusalem, the Turkish government at the time, which was before the military administration, took a decision to close the consulate general there as a punitive measure against Israel."

"The aggressive policies which Israel has been pursuing since it has occupied the Arab and Palestinian lands, has always hampered the restoration of peace and stability, which, for many years have been sought after and has further increased the instability and tension in our area."

"Israel, after having chased the Arab and Palestinian people from their homeland, has persistently established new illegal settlements and even annexed occupied Arab lands in defiance of norms of moral conduct. Israel further subjected the remaining inhabitants of these Arab territories to oppression and terror."

"Israeli actions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which caused the killing and wounding of innocent civilians including women and children, and the dismissal of elected municipal representatives and their replacement by direct Israeli rule, constitutes another link in the long chain of Israel's policy of expansion, annexation and *fait accompli*."

"Israel has proposed this time not only to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip but also to eradicate the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people."

On Lebanon

"When Israel invaded Lebanon in the summer of 1982 the Turkish government strongly condemned the action. Later on when there was the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila our government strongly condemned the action again."

"Ever since the Israeli invasion, the Turkish government has always said that Israeli forces should evacuate Lebanon."

"At present our government is watching the situation with concern. We think that the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Lebanon should be preserved, because this is very important for the peace and stability in the whole region (the Middle East)."

"Our government thinks that every effort should be deployed to prevent a civil war in Lebanon. Therefore Turkey was happy to see the ceasefire take place last month. We are glad to see that there are efforts for a national reconciliation in Lebanon."

"The Turkish government also thinks that it is impossible for Lebanon to solve her problems while being under the occupation of foreign forces."

Turkey's policy

"Turkish foreign policy is based, and has been based since Ataturk's time, on his motto: 'Peace at home, peace in the world.'"

"We should develop our country and look after the welfare of our own people and this has been the main idea of the Turkish government."

"Three years ago, before the military took over, we had a terrible situation; 20 people being killed everyday and the economy was in shambles, with the inflation rate going over 100 per cent."

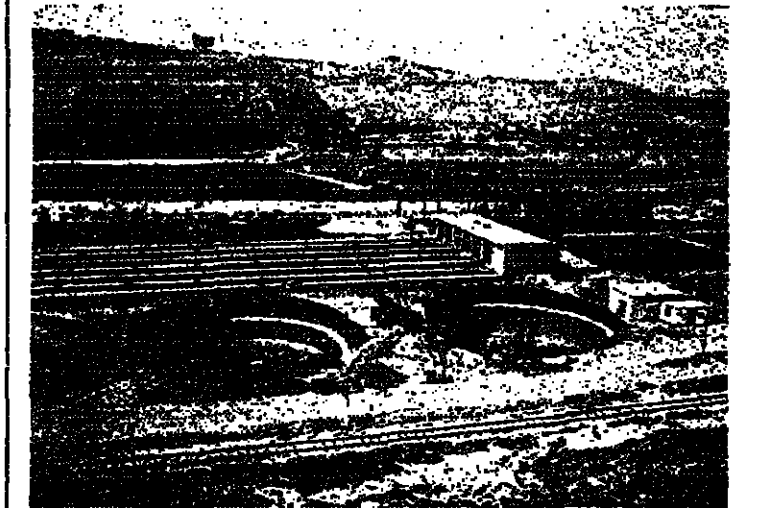
"Fortunately, the government in Turkey fulfilled its promises since taking over in 1980. Terrorism has been erased, economy put into a good shape and a return to democracy has also been achieved."

"On Nov. 6, we are going to have general elections."

"On the international field, Ataturk's statement 'Peace in the world' for us means we should have good relations with all nations, certainly with particular emphasis on relations with our neighbours, Arab and the Islamic countries. This also has been achieved."

"I am very glad to be able to serve in an Arab country, particularly in Jordan with which we have the best of relations."

GAMA looks forward to expanding activities



The sewage treatment plant at 'Ain Ghazal

AMMAN — After completing a major project for the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and having taken up a second one, the Turkish company, GAMA A.S., is looking forward to expand its activities in Jordan, says the company's resident project manager in Jordan, Tuncor Oruklu.

In an interview with P.V. Vivekanand of the Jordan Times, Mr. Oruklu said that the first project undertaken by GAMA was the construction of the 'Ain Ghazal sewage treatment plant, which was successfully completed in June 1983.

Following the completion of the \$10.9 million contract, GAMA secured the second project, for laying a 40-kilometre sewage pipeline from 'Ain Ghazal to Khirbit Al Samra. The second project involves high-level technology, Mr. Oruklu said. The diameter of the pipe used is 1.2 metres and at Khirbit Al Samra a "waste stabilisation pond" will be built. The "waste stabilisation ponds" will use only natural methods for treating the sewage, Mr. Oruklu pointed out. The contract value of the second project is JD 16.25 million.

GAMA is looking forward to further major projects in Jordan, and one of its targets is the contract for building the planned Zarqa-Russeifa sewage treatment plant for the Water Supply Corporation, Mr. Oruklu said.

GAMA, which employs about 100 Turkish personnel apart from local staff in Jordan, is an Ankara-based Turkish company.

The company's major shareholders are very actively involved in the activities of the company, thereby creating an added incentive to the success of the company, Mr. Oruklu said.

Apart from the GAMA Industrial Plants Manufacturing and Erection Corporation which has undertaken the AWSA projects in Jordan, the parent company GAMA Industries A.S. also has a commercial subsidiary operating in the Kingdom.

GAMA Marketing, which started its operations in Jordan two years ago, is mainly engaged in the marketing of Turkish commercial products ranging from foodstuffs to building material and textiles to electronics.

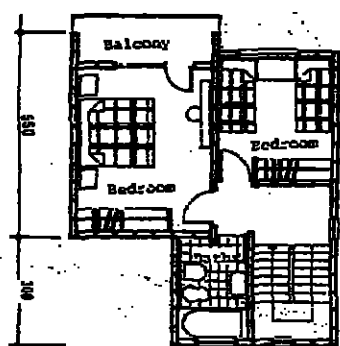
Commenting on his personal experience of working in Jordan, Mr. Oruklu praised the "most unexpected co-operation" he received from various government organisations and individuals in Jordan. "It was much beyond the expectations I had before coming to this country," he said. "I was not expecting so much of co-operation and willingness to work together."



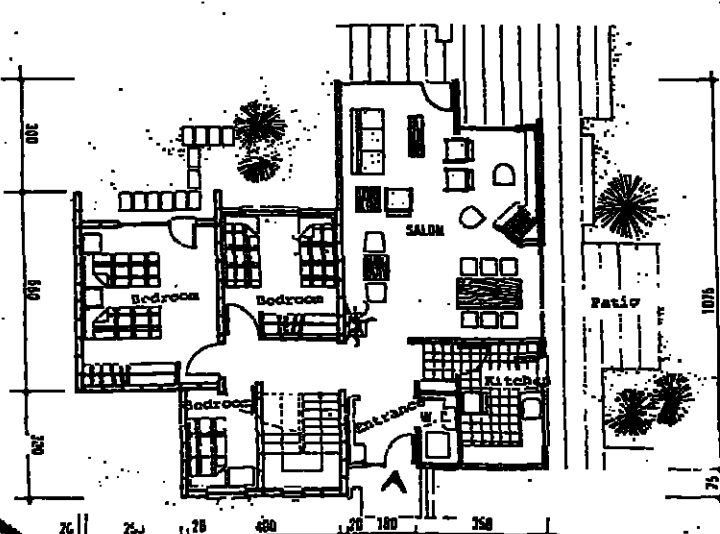
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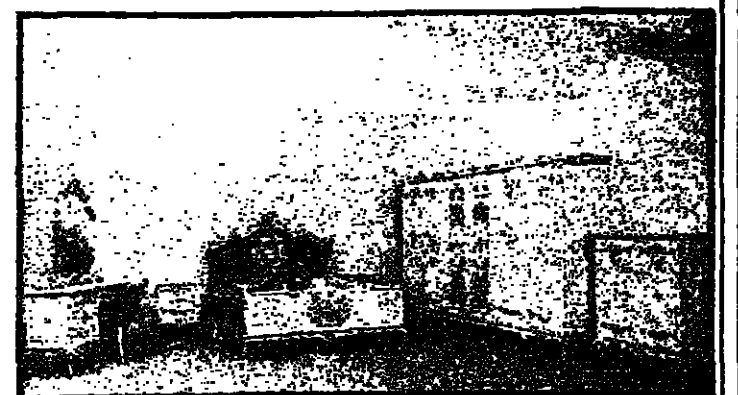
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Jordan's human potential impresses ENKA representative

By P.V. Vivekanand

AMMAN—Jordan has very high potential of human resources endowed with enthusiasm, dedication and capability, says Sedat Ilhan, representative of the giant Turkish company ENKA Holding Investment Company Inc. in Jordan.

"I am very much impressed by the ability, high-level education, dedication and systematic work carried out by Jordanian officials," Mr. Ilhan, who arrived in Amman two months ago to take up his job, said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Ilhan, a retired brigadier general who has entered civilian life four years ago after a lengthy service in the Turkish armed forces, emphasised that "whatever Jordan may lack in natural resources could easily be replaced by the high-level human resources—the best resources there are—available."

"During my short period of stay in Amman, I have already visited several government and semi-government departments and everywhere I have been surprised by the brotherly attitude and willingness to discuss various projects," the representative of the Turkish company, which has a very large network of engineering, con-

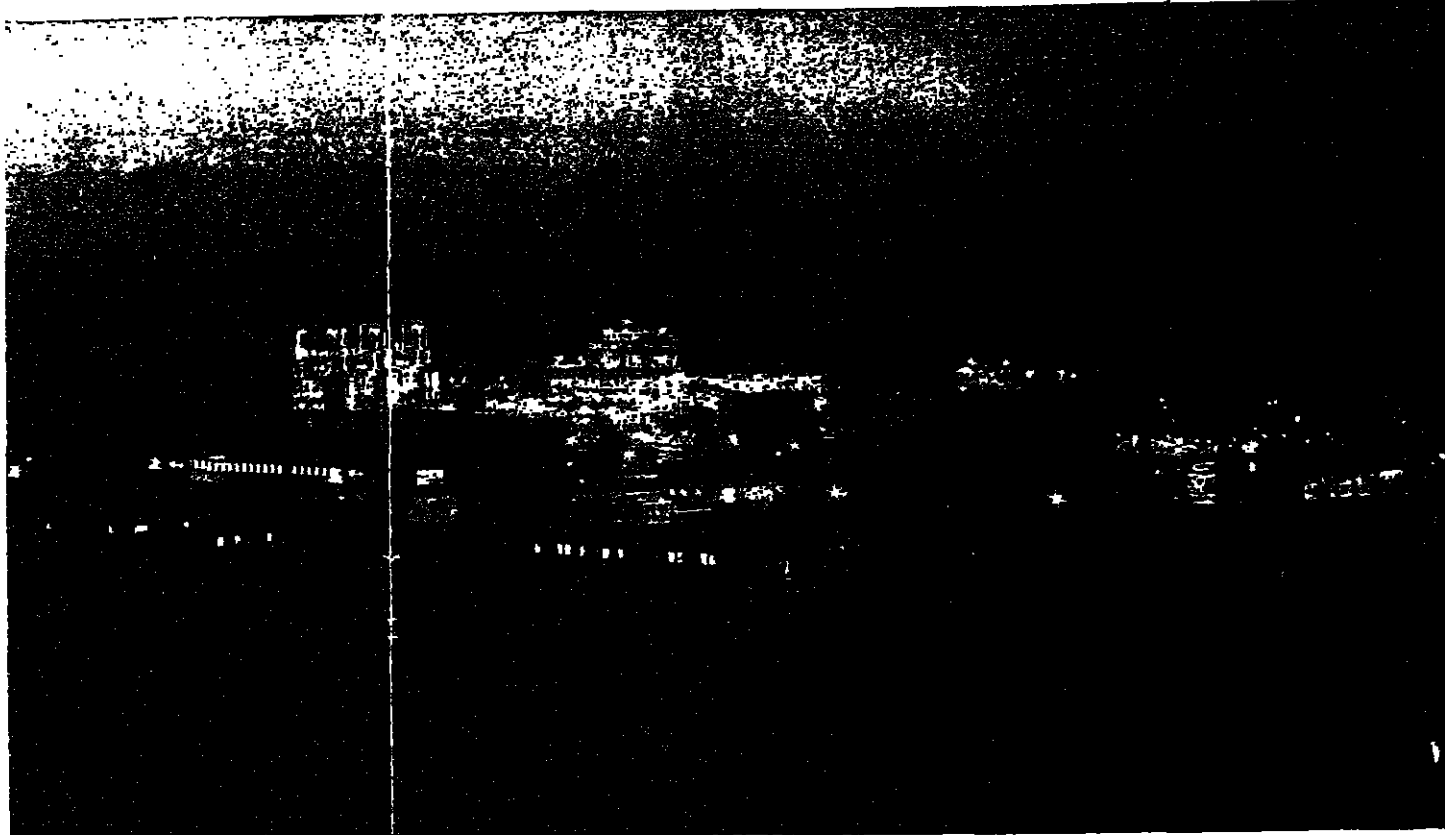
tracting, industrial and trading companies around the globe, said.

ENKA Holding, established in 1957 and which has grown to figure as the 24th biggest company in the world, intends to set up industrial projects in Jordan soon, Mr. Ilhan said. "Intense negotiations are being conducted and with the co-operation and encouragement I found in Jordan, it can easily be said that ENKA Holding will be able to help contribute to Jordan's industrial development soon," he said.

The Turkish giant, with a capital of about \$22 billion (1982 figures) and employing close to 20,500 personnel in and outside Turkey, has the answers to every technical and commercial aspect of the industrial needs of a developing country, says Mr. Ilhan. "We have highly specialised personnel in every field. Metals, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles... you name it, and we have the know-how," he said.

He cited as an example one of ENKA Holding companies, Sankur Co., which offers every service for industry, from planning and feasibility studies to construction/site supervision and to operational management.

ENKA Holding's plans in Jordan are very much in line with



The Arab Potash Company plant at Ghor Safi

the country's needs in industry, as detailed in Jordan's Five-Year Plan, Mr. Ilhan said. "I have closely studied the five-year plan and I can very safely say that most of the targets laid

therein could be reached easily," he said.

Jordan's "amazing" industrial growth is another factor in ENKA's determination to push ahead with its plans in

Jordan, Mr. Ilhan said. Also, "the scope is very wide," he commented. "I am 100 per cent confident, in light of my earlier comment on the excellence of the system and the personnel,

Jordan would soon be one of the leading industrial countries in the Arab World."

Projects in Jordan
ENKA's first project in Jordan

was the construction of the Arab Potash Company refinery at Ghor Safi with a contract value of \$24.14 million. The project was undertaken together with the British Balfour Beatty Construction Limited and completed in 26 months. The project was handed over to the Arab Potash Company in March 1982. Simultaneously, another contract, for the construction of a "screening and compaction plant" worth \$4.065 million was carried out at the same site. In addition, ENKA and Balfour Beatty jointly undertook the construction of eight power sub-stations at various locations in Jordan. This project was worth \$4 million.

At present, ENKA, together with the Jordanian Trocon Company, is busy with its most important project in Jordan, the construction of the South Cement Company at Rashidiyah.

The \$36 million project is expected to be completed by March 1984. Apart from the cement plant project, ENKA has also secured a contract at the same site for the construction of a mining road the contract value of which is \$8 million.

The latest project ENKA has added to its activities in Jordan is to build water service reservoirs around Amman. The \$22 million contract covers the buildings of 11 water reservoirs, ranging from 12,000 cubic met-

res to 24,000 cubic metres, to hold a total of about 160,000 cubic metres of water. Reha Abi of ENKA-Insaat, the ENKA subsidiary in charge of all major construction projects, told the Jordan Times. All ENKA projects in Jordan are under ENKA-Insaat supervision. Mr. Abi said. The reservoir project is expected to be completed by Jan. 1, 1985, he added.

ENKA employs about 600 Turkish personnel of various skills, Mr. Abi said.

Asked whether the Turkish personnel face any social or cultural barriers in their stay in Jordan, Mr. Abi replied: "No, we do not have any problem whatsoever."

"Most of the social customs in Jordan and Turkey are the same. Possibly that is one of the reasons that our people are able to lead a comfortable life in Jordan," he added.

ENKA Holding has 21 branch offices in 10 countries spread over three continents. ENKA Holding, as its Managing Director Sankur Tara puts it, "mobilises human and technical resources and management skills in 10 countries around the world."

"Together, they plan, manage and finance major projects on three continents: Bridges, pipelines, power plants, cement factories, steel mills... even whole cities."

Turkey maintains steady industrial development pace

In the last 60 years, Turkey has made considerable progress in the industrial field. The country has achieved self-reliance on most of the vital industrial requirements, such as iron and steel, paper, textiles, chemicals, building material, automobiles, sugar, cement, fertilizers etc.

Iron-steel

Iron-steel constitutes one of the most important materials for industrialisation and consequently for development. The demands of sectors like machinery and metal goods industry, electrical machinery and equipments industry, agricultural tools and machinery industry, transport vehicles industry, all consuming iron-steel products, are increasing at a rapid rate and fail to meet the needs of production. The units under operation today in the iron-steel sector of industry are Karabuk Iron-Steel Works, Ereli Iron-Steel Complex, Makina-Kimya installations producing steel from scraps, Manufacture of arms at Kırıkkale, and 33 small units in the private sector.

The Ereli Iron-Steel Works, as one of the ten main productive organisations in this field bears the status of a private enterprise and is situated on the Black Sea coast. With iron and steel products and flat rolled metals of international standards as its main produce, metal bands for rolled tubes, ship platings with Lloyd certificate, sheet metals for boilers, extra quality rolled plates for refrigerators, washing machines and office equipment, and heavy steel logs and pig iron for foundry are among the outputs of this plant. In addition to these, it also produces coke and such by-products as crude tar, motor benzol, pure benzol, xylol, naphta and crude naphta.

Mechanical and chemical

The Mechanical and Chemical industries, with its history dating back to the years of Turkish Liberation War and playing a vital role in the country's national struggle for independence, was made into a state economic enterprise attached to the Ministry of Industry in 1950 for the purpose of making all kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, machinery, tools, equipments, goods, materials and spare parts to meet military requirements, and to perform minor or major repair works. In addition to meeting the military needs, this establishment also produces goods for the general market and fulfills the orders placed by the Ministry of National Defence.

Paper

The paper industry founded in the Ottoman period has developed tremendously in republican period. The first paper industry has been developed in the Kagithane district of Istanbul, after the conquest of the city by Mehmet the Conqueror in 1453, and has been activated

until the period of Selim III. Pulp and Paper Mills (SEKA) of Turkey has been founded with the name "Pulp Industry Organisation" in 1934 and thus, the organisation has started up in 1936 with the production capacity of 15,000 tons/year of writing-printing paper and cardboard of the first paper mill.

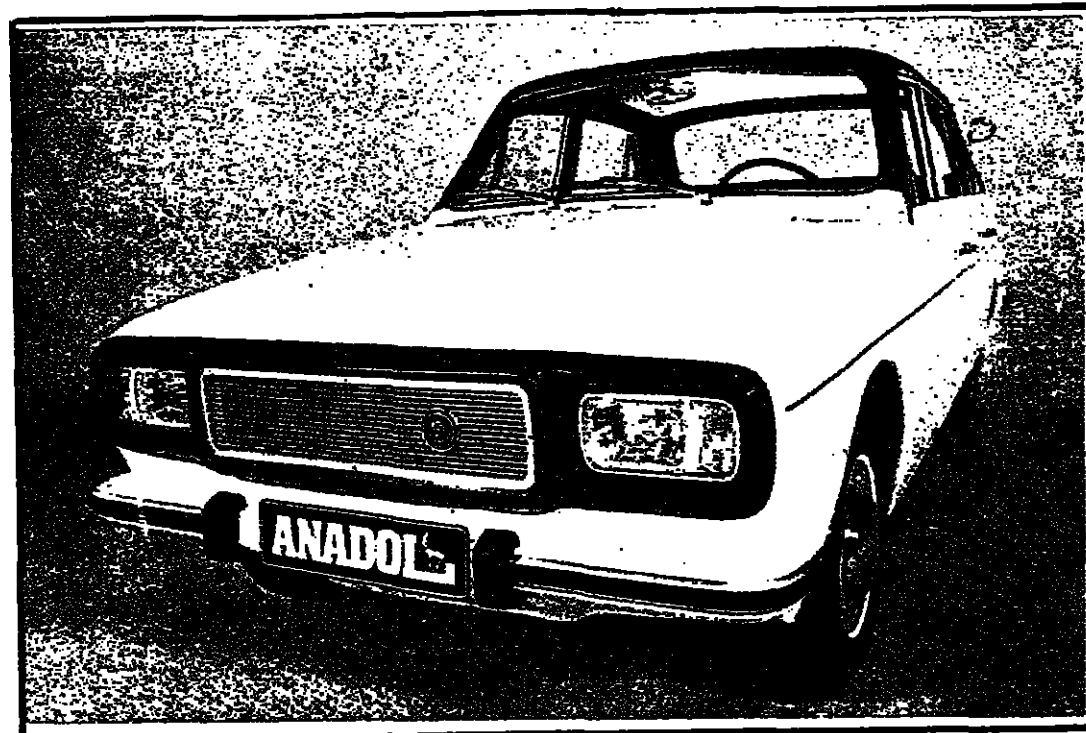
In order to meet the increasing paper demand of the country, in the year 1952 another paper machine of yankee type and with 5,000 tons/year production capacity has started up.

Furthermore, a plant in Caycuma, within the province of Zonguldak, has started in 1970 producing kraft pulp of 80,000 tons/year, kraft paper of 60,000 tons/year and semi-chemical pulp of 30,000 tons/year.

A newsprint mill, with the capacity of 65,000 tons/year of mechanical woodpulp and 85,000 tons/year of newsprint has started on 1970 in Aksu which is within the boundaries of Giresun province.

Textiles

Textile industry has marked a great progress in the country during the republican period.



Particularly in the last 20 years, the achievements of the private sector have been received most favourably, and Turkey has thus become an exporter in the field of textiles, in addition to textiles, development attained in carpet industry has reached a level far beyond that of past years.

Among famous Anatolian carpets, those woven by clans and called the 'nomad carpets' hold an outstanding place and look very similar to Bergama carpets. During the period of the Republic, the foundations of textile industry in Turkey were first laid down with Summerbank going into operation. Summerbank was established in 1933 with a capital of TL 20 millions. Whereas it had only four factories at the start, it now possesses thirty factories composed of 12 factories at the start, it now possesses 30 factories composed of 12 fac-

ories for cotton goods, 1 for hemp and sisal fabric, 6 for woollen goods, 11 for chemicals and earthenware.

Automobile industry

The first attempts of automobile manufacturing has been started in 1959 by Automobile Industry which is related to Koc Holding and the first Turkish automobile "Anadol" has been put on the market in 1966. This was followed by Murat 124 (Fiat 124) which was manufactured by Tofas Automobile Factory. The third automobile manufactured in Turkey was Renault 12. This car belongs to Oyak-Renault Automobile Factories. The local labouring of every automobile manufactured in the country is 70 per cent.

Tractor

Turkey is a country of agri-

culture. Turkish Tractor and Agricultural Machines Corporation provides the devices and instruments necessary for the carrying out of modern agriculture which started with Republican Period. The company has been established in 1954 with capital investments of national organisations like a national bank, Mechanical and Chemical Industries Inc., (MKE), Ziraat Donatim Kurumu, Cukobirlik, Izmir Uzun, Pamuk, Narenciye, Muz, Incir, Zeytinyagi, Tarim Satıs, Koop, Birlik and of that of Minneapolis-Moline Co. of U.S.A.

Sugar

Sugar refining industry was first introduced in Turkey in 1925 by Mollazade Nuri Aga in Usak. Speedy development was achieved in this field through participation of certain banks as a result of which the refinery at Alpullu was set up in 1926, Eskişehir refineries in 1933, and Turhal refinery in 1934.

Turkey ceased to import sugar as of 1955 and went into export since 1956.

One of the largest refineries of the organisation is the one built in Ankara.

Cement

Turkey is one of the richest countries in the world due to its geological structure processing calcareous and clay deposits necessary for producing cement. The first cement factory in the country was established in Eskişehir in 1918, and this was followed by one in Ankara in 1928, one at Kartal in 1930, another one in Zeytinburnu in 1932, and yet another one in Sivas in 1943.

Fertiliser

The fertiliser industry was first set up in Turkey by a company the total capital of which was owned by the State Economic Enterprises. The company which went into operation in 1962 produced commercial fertilisers in its plant in Kutahya,

and with new installation added in 1968, it increased its daily output of ammonia to 459 tons. Fertiliser production also reached the level of 1664 tons.

Printing

The history of printing in the country is very old, goes back to the year of 1494. The first printing press was started in Istanbul in 1728 by Ibrahim Muterika, upon the fetva given by the grand mufti. After the proclamation of the Republic, the name of "Matbaayi Amire" has been changed to "Milli Matbaa" (National Printing Press), and the government printing presses were united and functioned under the administration of Ministry of Education.

In comparison with enlargement of the government printing press in Turkey, the printing press of the private sector, although recently founded, after the second half of the Republican Period has reached a fairly good level by making a successful attempt and showing superiority in the art of printing.

Turkey, until 1950 had found it mandatory to have the multi-coloured stamps, books, brochures and posters printed in the foreign countries, has now become a country earning foreign currency in this field. The first postage stamps in the world with the technique embossing, has been printed in 1956 by the Industry of Ajans-Turk Printing Press; and again the posters and brochures printed in Ajans-Turk won the first prize in an international Contest in Italy.

Monopolies

The main responsibilities and functions of the state monopolies administration are Tobacco, liquor, salt, tea and matches. During the time of the Ottoman Empire the right of operation of tobacco, liquor and salt foundations had been given to foreign companies as a refund for their incurring debts. These foreign companies even



have been given the right operate some of them for a long term of 40 years and this privilege continued till the Republican Period.

From the time of the empire, five tobacco, two liquor, one matches, and including the Deniz in Camalti, Yavsan and Kaldırım in Kocbisar and other

49 rock and lake salt mines located in various parts of the country have passed onto the Republican government. Most of these foundations have been enlarged and their manufacturing and production capacities were increased at the time of the Republican government.



دولة امين الله

Central Anatolia holds vast areas of treasure



Sivas, Darussifa (above) and open air Hittite temple of Yazilikaya (below)



Hittite and Seljuk worlds

The famous two-headed eagle is the symbol of the ancient Hittites, the first inhabitants of Asia Minor with a recorded history (19th to 11th century B.C.). This same symbol was adopted by the Seljuks almost 30 centuries later when they entered Central Anatolian history during the 11th century and annexed Anatolia for the Turks. Most of the important Hittite and Seljuk sites are not far from Ankara and can be seen in a three-day excursion. Almost totally unknown sixty years ago, the Hittites became familiar to us through several texts discovered at Bogazkoy and Alacahoyuk, both quite near the town of Sungurlu (175 kilometres from Ankara, on the Corum road). Bogazkoy was the ancient Hattusas, the capital of the Hittite empire; and Alacahoyuk was the former Arinna, another important centre of the Hittites. Five layers corresponding to five main periods have been uncovered at Hattusas (30 kilometres southeast of Sungurlu, near Bogazkale). Kral Kapi (The Royal Gate) which once held a magnificent bas-relief of the god Teshub; Yerkapi (Underground Gate), once decorated with enormous sphinxes; and Aslanli Kapi (Lions Gate) which still has its two great lions, are the most famous entrances of the city. Once inside the city, see the Great Temple surrounded by guard and storage rooms; this temple is biggest of six temples within the city walls. Not far away is the acropolis called Buyuk Kale (The Great Castle) where you can see the royal palace and where more than 10,000 ancient tablets were dug out from the ruins of an ancient Hittite archive. The temple at Yazilikaya is the most famous Hittite monument made of rock, dates from the 14th century B.C. and contains two covering rows of gods and goddesses figures on either side of it. ARINNA (Alacahoyuk), The sacred city of the Hittites, is 36 km. from Sungurlu and 34 kilometres from Bogazkoy. Most of the gold and bronze objects found in the royal graves here are now exhibited at Ankara's Archaeology Museum. At Corum (on the Ankara Black

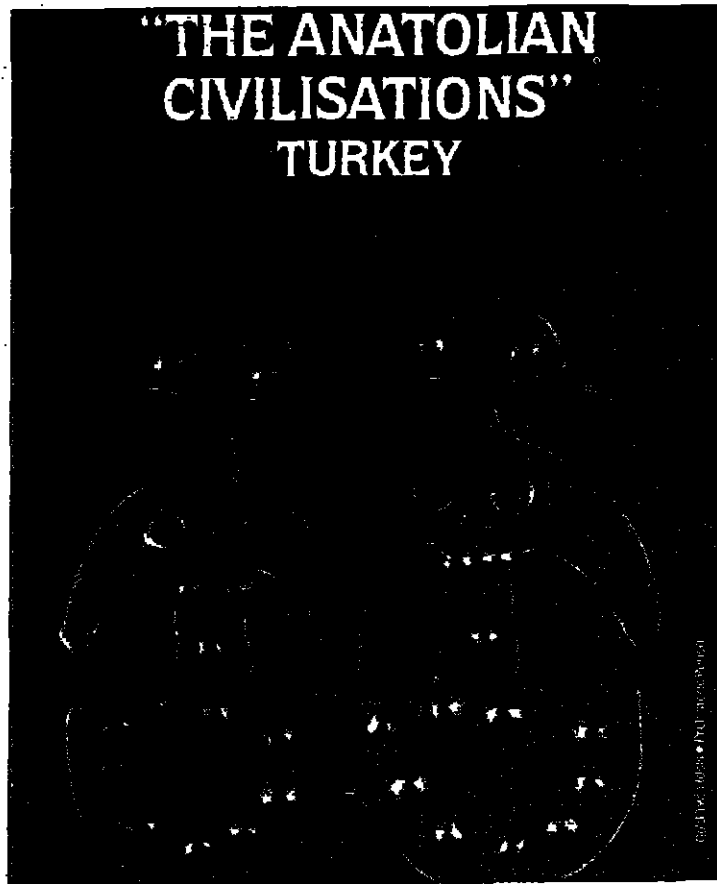
for lovers of history

Sea highway) is the 13th century Ulu Mosque and a 19th century clock tower. From Corum pass through Merzifon on your way to AMASYA, where many rock tombs from the Hellenistic period rest on the slopes of a large mountain. Among the Seljuk works in Amasya are the Gok (Sky) Medrese (now a museum housing the mummies of Joghiz Khan's grandchildren), the tomb of Torumtay (13th century), and the Burial Minare Mosque (12th century) with its unusual minaret and niche. Other works in Amasya include the tomb of Halif Gazi (from the 13th century Danismendi period), the Sultan Beyazit and the Beyazit Pasa Mosque (both from the 15th century Ottoman

period). On the road to Tokat (69 kilometre from Amasya) is the town of Turhal (former Gazoura) where, at the foot of a rocky mound, lie ruins of a citadel which was in use right from ancient times up to the Ottoman period. Here, as in many ancient sites, two tunnels with stairs have been found; parts of the wall and the remains of many towers are still to be seen. In the town, near the riverbank, visit the Ulu Mosque (15th century) and the tomb of Mehmet Dede (14th century).

ZILE (22 kilometres southeast of Turhal) was the battlefield where Julius Caesar won his victory against the Pontus

"THE ANATOLIAN CIVILISATIONS" TURKEY



King Pharnaces (47 B.C.) and summed up his victorious conquest in three now - famous words: "Veni, vidi, vici, — I came, I saw, I conquered." Caled Zela in the classical ages, Zile still boasts a castle with starred tunnels and the 13th century Ulu Mosque.

TOKAT is known as the Comana Pontica of the classical ages although the ancient city itself was located at Gumenek, eight kilometres north of Tokat. Most of the relics dug out of Comana Pontica and the surrounding area are now exhibited in Tokat's Gok (Sky) Medrese, a Seljuk work from the 13th century. The Gok Medrese was once a theological school. Also from the Seljuks in Tokat are: an ancient castle (resting atop a steep hill); the Sumbul Baba Zaviyesi (a small funerary mosque dating from the 13th century); and the tombs of Halif Gazi and Ebukkasim (also from the 13th century). From the Mongols is the tomb of Nurettin Sentimur (14th century); from the Ottomans is the Hatuniye Mosque and tomb (15th century). Fifty-seven kilometres northeast of Tokat is Niksar, the former Roman town of Neo-Caesarea, with its three exceptional monuments: a castle with well-preserved ramparts and towers; the Ulu Mosque (12th century) in its exceptionally high minarets; the Kirk Kiz Turbasi (Tomb of 40 Girls), built at the beginning of the 13th century.

SIVAS was a big trading centre for the Romans, saw the death of many Christian martyrs, was captured by the King of Persia, conquered by the Seljuk Turks, became the capital of Cappadocia and did not decline until the Ottoman period. The Cifte Minare is probably the most famous work in Sivas. This former governor in the 13th century boasts a delicately trimmed doorway, one of the masterpieces of Seljuk art. The Gok Medrese (now the Sivas Museum housing archaeological and folklore finds) is the best among those with the same name. Also see the Buruciyeh Medrese (near the Gok Medrese), a 13th-century Mongol work with Seljuk style.



Alacahoyuk, Sphinx gate (above) and Ulu Cami Mosque at Corum (below)



Istanbul exhibition glimpses into Anatolian civilisations

Turkey has the honour of organising the 18th art exhibition of the Council of Europe, held on "Anatolian Civilisations" in Istanbul from May 22 to Dec. 31, 1983.

The theme covers the wide range of Anatolian civilisations, with the aim to focus attention on the continuity of nearly ten thousand years of various civilisations and cultures, emerging successively from the Anatolian peninsula, whose geographic position gave rise to a perfect synthesis of eastern and western cultures.

The history of Anatolian civilisations, from prehistoric times to the present, is a unique demonstration of how interrelations influence successive civilisations and cultures.

While showing the influx of different cultures in one land and by illustrating the results of past interrelations between civilisations, the exhibition gives an example of how harmony can be achieved between different cultures, which is also one of the aims of the Council of Europe.

The Anatolian peninsula has been from 100,000 B.C. to the present time, the cradle of ever changing civilisations and cultures. A comprehensive survey is presented for the first time by this exhibition.

The exhibition covers two distinct historical periods:

— The Hittites (20th century B.C.)

— The Early Iron Age (12th - 6th century B.C.)

— The Greek - Hellenistic Period (12th - 1st century B.C.)

— The Roman Period (1st century B.C. - 5th century A.D.)

— The Byzantine Period (4th - 15th century A.D.)

B. The Seljuk and Ottoman periods (12th - 20th century)

It will be shown in two different places:

1- Prehistoric - Byzantine Periods (The Saint Irene Museum)

2- Seljuk - Ottoman Periods (Topkapi Palace Museum)

Here too, the objects on display were selected from Turkish museums as well as from museums of Council of Europe member states. Ceramics and tiles, stone sculptures, metalwork, woodwork, miniature paintings, calligraphic manuscripts, glassware, woven materials, embroideries and carpets are exhibited.

Didactic exhibitions:

On the occasion of the 18th Art Exhibition of the Council of Europe on "Anatolian Civilisation", additional exhibitions on the following themes are organised simultaneously and can be visited in different parts of Istanbul:

ultaneously and can be visited in different parts of Istanbul:

At the Topkapi Palace Museum

- Scripted Calligraphy Throughout The Ages in Turkey (The Calligraphic Manuscripts Room)

- Coins Throughout The Ages in Turkey (The Portraits and Miniatures Room)

- Jewellery throughout the ages in Turkey

At the Ibrahim Pasha Palace on Sultanahmet Square

- The Turkish Coffeehouse

- A Turkish Confectioner's Shop

- Turkish carpets and kilims

- A Turkish Room

- Traditional Turkish costumes

At the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art (near the Sulaymaniye Mosque)

- Tombstones Throughout the Ages in Turkey

At the 'Mevlevihane' in Galata (the House of the Whirling Dervishes)

- Musical instruments

At the Military Museum, Harbiye (in the residential part of the city)

- Turkish tents

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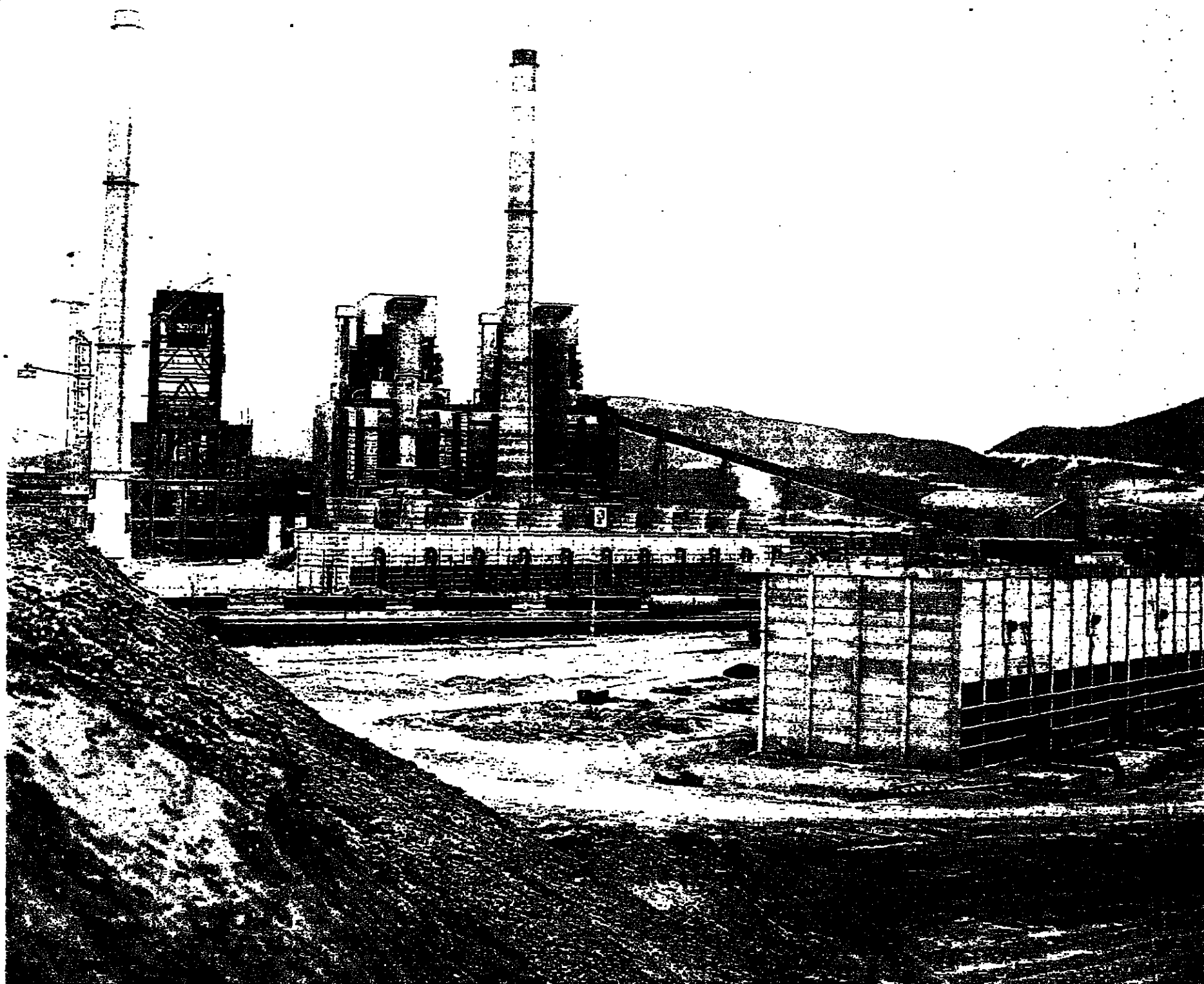
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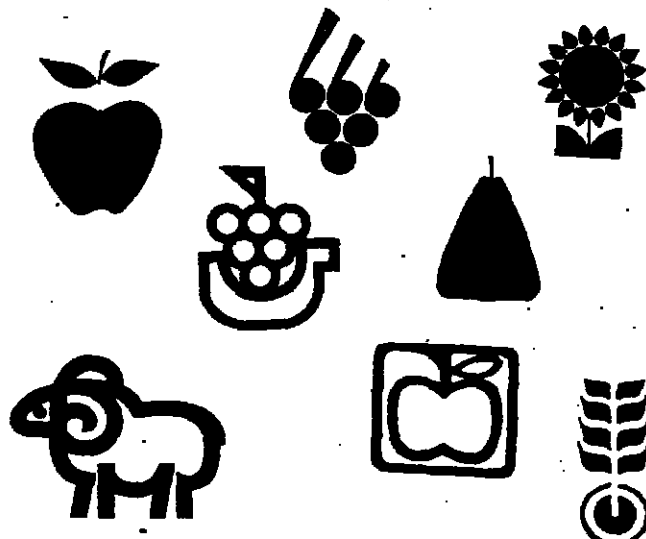
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People's attitudes stand in the way of promoting health for all

An extra \$12.50 a year for every person in the developing world would save millions of lives, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO). Meanwhile doctors with a long training but working in the wrong place and using too many drugs may actually be making things worse.

GENEVA — These are among the findings of WHO's "Progress in Primary Health Care: Review of a Study", just released. It underlines, for instance, the toll of needless deaths caused by curable and preventable disease. "One hundred and twenty-two million infants were born in 1982," says WHO. "Of those roughly nine per cent — over 11 million — died before their first birthday. A further four per cent will die before their fifth birthday."

Health statistics in many countries cannot provide more than mere orders of magnitude. One of the felt priorities is to develop a better information basis to health management, for the time being we have to use what is available, however imperfect it may be. Thus, we can estimate that simple, curable diarrhoea will take more than half of the millions of young lives mentioned above. Most of the remainder will be claimed by measles, whooping cough, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis, acute respiratory infections and malaria.

"The continuing challenge," says the report, "is to turn this tide of childhood mortality."

New cases of tuberculosis and leprosy are appearing faster than existing cases can be cured. At least one person in three harbours some species of parasitic worm. One in 20 has schistosomiasis. And malaria — once thought to be under control — is making a massive comeback in some countries, to grip hundreds of thousands of victims in the swamps and shudders of its fevers.

WHO emphasises that these are almost all preventable or curable diseases. The medical knowledge is well established. All that now needs to be done is to put that knowledge to work. And that means closing the gap in health expenditure. WHO estimates that the extra cost of saving those millions of lives is around \$12.50 a head, or \$50 billion a year. Two thirds of what the world spends each year on cigarettes, and just one fifteenth of global military spending.

WHO's report marks the fifth anniversary of what it calls "the most optimistic statement of purpose ever made by the world community". In September 1978, 134 nations met at Alma Ata in the USSR and pledged their support for a world-wide effort to bring "Health for All by the year 2000".

The report assesses progress towards achieving that goal. Bringing together information from 70 countries, with 64 per cent of world population, the report outlines the main obstacles. Scarce resources is one. But too much emphasis on doctors and drugs can be just as much of a handicap.

According to WHO, approximately two-thirds of people in the developing world — some two

billion people — have no regular access of a trained health worker. Twelve dollars a head could never bring doctors and hospitals within the reach of that huge number. But it could make available sufficient numbers of community health workers with basic training and an adequate supply of essential drugs. It could also help to maintain water and sanitation facilities — vital foundations of disease prevention. Implemented through intersectoral action by people inside and outside the health field, and through community involvement, these are some of the main elements of "primary health care" — the kind of health care that, WHO believes, holds out the only hope of bringing health to all by the turn of the century.

Forty eight of the 70 countries surveyed by WHO have now formulated a primary health care policy and a further eight are putting more emphasis on bringing health services to rural areas. It appears that commitment to "Health for All" is strong. But, says the report, "progress is severely limited by shortage of funds."

At present, says the report, the 25 poorest countries are only able to spend an average of \$2.60 per person on health. And, though the 85 better-off countries manage to afford an average of \$17 a head, about three quarters of that money goes on facilities reaching a tiny minority of people. And, with GNP in most poor countries only expected to rise by an annual two per cent over the next few years, the prospects of reaching everyone with basic health care seems very slim indeed.

Nevertheless the report does indicate that some countries in Africa and South East Asia believe that an additional allocation of just two per cent of GNP plus an injection of outside aid could allow them to provide basic services by the turn of the century.

More could be done with existing funds, however, if they were spent differently. "Urban-based curative care continues to absorb disproportionate amounts of the available health budget," says WHO. For the amount spent on training just one doctor — which varies widely from \$5,000 to \$80,000 — up to 60 primary health care workers could be selected, trained, supplied and set to work among their communities.

But, says the report, most countries are still struggling under a "top-heavy pyramid with most manpower being of the higher professional categories". In Latin America, for example, nearly 200,000 more expensively-trained doctors are set to don their white coats over the next six years. Meanwhile one million primary health care workers are needed in the countryside by people who will probably never see one of the new graduates.

A prescription for primary health care means less emphasis on doctors and hospitals. But, says the report, "there is still little evidence of this shift". What has tended to happen is a grafting of primary health care onto an existing hospital-based health service, leaving its capital — intensive curative character largely unchanged. Primary health care then tends to be treated as second class health care that must run on what is left

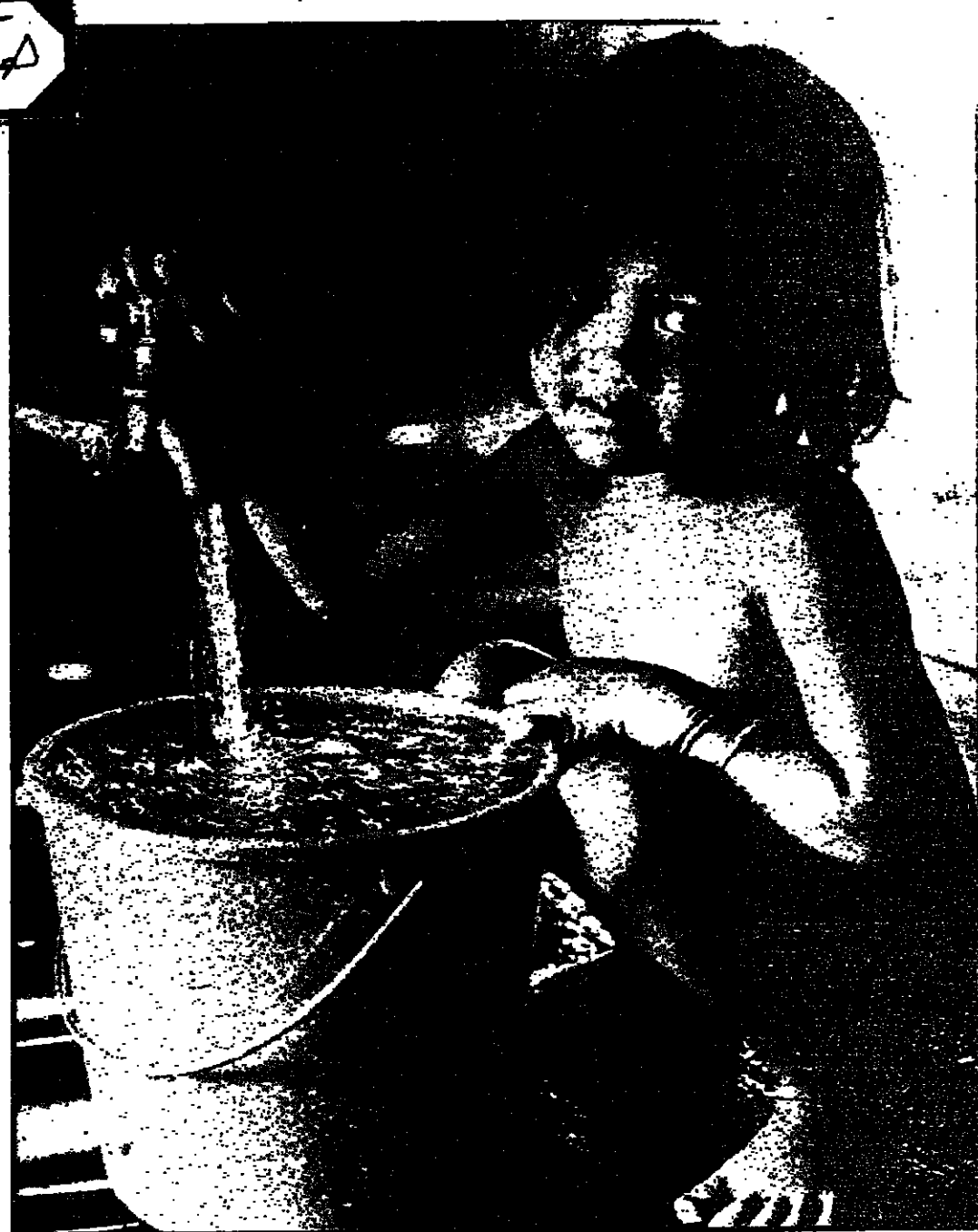
after the bills for high-tech hospitals have been paid.

Another expensive item is imported pharmaceuticals — one of the "fastest-growing drains on hard foreign currency for developing countries" according to the report. Not only are they expensive — costing over \$9 billion a year and consuming up to 50 per cent of health budgets in some countries — but much of the money is spent on preparations that have no effect on the major illnesses that beset the Third World.

This is why WHO has issued a list of just 200 essential drugs: All any country needs, says WHO, to "satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the people". The report reveals that 70 per cent of countries surveyed have now established a list of essential drugs as the first step in ensuring that they are available at all times and in adequate amounts to everyone who needs them.

This theme of "some for all, not all for some" is the fundamental principle of primary health care: The basis of what Halfdan Mahler, director-general of WHO, calls "justice in health".

The statistics may remain grim, but Dr. Mahler declares that he is an optimistic pessimist and believes that there will be "an exponential growth of primary health care in the 1990s". Says Dr. Mahler: "There is nothing but the changing of attitudes that stands in the way of practising health in the spirit of social equity. Whatever resources you have, if they are being used in that spirit of social equity, then you have health for all." — WHO.



"Eighty per cent of the world's avoidable disease is related to the lack of clean water and adequate sanitation", according to WHO. Providing safe water is one of the key elements of primary health care that could save millions of lives every year (WHO photo).

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SPORTS

High-flying Luton faces Liverpool in English League

LONDON (R) — High-flying Luton face champions Liverpool in the English Soccer League on Saturday determined to prove their mettle as championship contenders.

The unfashionable outfit, who narrowly missed relegation last May, have turned the form book upside-down in the opening games of this season and are currently fourth in the first division one point behind second-placed Liverpool and three behind leaders Manchester United.

But they travel to Anfield having suffered a demoralising 2-0 home defeat against lowly Rotherham in the League Cup on Tuesday, which put the third division side through 4-3 on aggregate.

Yet manager David Pleat is confident his side can surprise Liverpool. Luton are one of the first division's highest scorers with 19

goals from 10 league games — only third-placed West Ham and Ipswich have found the net more often — and they have won their last three league games, with last Saturday's 3-1 demolition of Southampton the most convincing.

"It was a poor performance against Rotherham and my players can't wait to get on to another pitch to show what they are really capable of," said Pleat on Friday. "The game against Liverpool can't come soon enough the way we feel."

"We'll be the underdogs again but we won't be frightened of Liverpool," promised Pleat. "We'll go there and enjoy the game believing we have a realistic chance of

winning." Pleat will await fitness tests on David Moss and Frank Bunn before naming his side. But England under-21 striker Paul Walsh will be available after missing last Saturday's match through suspension.

Liverpool will be anxious to beat Luton to keep leaders United in their sights. United are two points clear of the champions but should collect three more points on Saturday when they play hosts to struggling Wolverhampton Wanderers, still searching for their first league win of the season.

Southampton, in seventh place and desperate to recapture their early season form, entertain fifth-placed Ipswich in what could be a high-scoring encounter. And Arsenal's Scottish striker Charlie Nicholas will be looking for his first goal in 11 games at Aston Villa.

Soviet Union sweeps to victory in women's world gymnastics

BUDAPEST (R) — Defending champions the Soviet Union swept to a comfortable victory over arch-rivals Romania in the women's team competition at the World Gymnastics Championships here on Thursday.

Natalia Iurchenko, 18, the Soviet all-round champion last year, was her team's hero. She topped the table for the four optional exercises to take the overall individual lead with 79.20 points ahead of Romania's Lavinia Agache who finished 0.15 points behind.

The Soviet Union got away to an ideal start Thursday night, three of the team scoring a maximum 10 points on the spectacular vault exercise and two others aggregating 9.90.

With the lowest of the six scores omitted from the total the Soviet Union therefore went into the second exercise on the uneven bars with 48.80 from a possible 50 points and from then on they never looked like being headed.

The Soviet victory went some way to avenging the men's defeat by the Chinese. But the clear supremacy of the Soviet team meant the competition never had the excitement of Wednesday night, which was decided only on China's final exercise.

Accordingly, interest in the near-capacity crowd switched to the individual performances and here there were some interesting pointers to Saturday's all-round final.

Iurchenko, who missed this year's European Championships, showed a comprehensive routine in the four exercises, while 17-

year-old Agache, a student at the famous gymnastics school which produced 1976 Olympic all-round champion Nadia Comaneci, was another revelation.

However, Agache's compatriot Ecaterina Szabo and East German Maxi Gnauck, who finished fourth and fifth respectively, are by no means out of the running.

Szabo drew the biggest cheer of the night with a dazzling routine on the floor which earned her a perfect 10 points and if her ambition does not exceed her technique she must be a hot favourite for the all-round gold medal.

Australia, W. Germany score surprise opening hockey triumphs

KARACHI (R) — Australia and West Germany scored surprise victories in their opening matches of the Six-Nation Champions Trophy Men's Hockey Tournament here on Friday.

Australia beat defending champions the Netherlands 5-2 in a match dominated with ease by the challengers.

West Germany surprised India, hockey gold medalists at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, by winning 2-1.

Pakistan, the current World Cup champions, were the only

side to live up to pre-match expectations by defeating New Zealand 3-0.

The Dutch caught the Australians off balance in the third minute of their match when Rodrik Bouwman scored with a sizzling shot from a wide angle.

But Terry Walsh equalised in the 20th minute after a fine pass from Peter Haselhurst, and captain Richard Charlesworth then fired home two goals in rapid succession. Bouwman netted the second Dutch goal just before half-time.

Shipping well below their reputed stature, the Dutch were weak in midfield and often lapsed in defence, allowing Colin Barch to score twice in the 42nd and 54th minutes.

West Germany had a harder time of it against an attacking Indian side but they defended well to concede only one goal.

Roberts likely to boost West Indies pace attack

NEW DELHI (R) — Having routed India with three fast bowlers in the first cricket test earlier this week, West Indies are expected to re-inforce their pace attack with either Andy Roberts or Wayne Daniel for the second test beginning here on Saturday.

The main supporting bowler for the pace trio of Malcolm Marshall, Michael Holding and Winston Davis in the first test at Kanpur was Eldine Baptiste, who bowls fast medium.

Although the pitch is not grassy, a very hard surface at the Gerozshah Kotla ground will almost certainly encourage the touring team to play an additional fast bowler.

Roberts, the main wicket taker, with 24 victims, in the series between West Indies and India in the Caribbean earlier this year missed the first test because of a back strain.

He bowled flat out at practice Friday morning and the West Indies tour committee were waiting to see if he suffered any reaction before picking the side.

If Roberts is not passed fit, the last fast bowling place will go to

27-year-old Barbadian Wayne Daniel, who has made only five test appearances in seven years.

Daniel has a tally of 15 test wickets, a four for 53 return against England at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, in 1976 being his best performance. He lost his place because of injury in 1977 and has not played a test in the post-Kerry Packer circus era.

The Indians, who have gone 24 tests without a win, are likely to be forced to go into the match without left-arm spinner Raghuram Bhat. He pulled a muscle in his bowling arm during a practice session.

If Bhat fails to recover in time, India would have to fall back on the off-spin of Kirti Azad, who is not sufficiently accurate to bowl in long spells as Bhat did at Kanpur.

India, beaten by an innings and 83 runs in the first test, are expected to bolster their batting with the inclusion of Yashpal Sharma at the expense of Sandeep Patil.

Yashpal had a run of low scores in the test series against Pakistan but is back in favour after scoring a half century for north zone against the West Indians in their last match before the first test.

Mikkola regains lead in Ivory Coast Rally

YAMOOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast (R) — Finland's Hannu Mikkola regained the lead from Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden after the third stage of the Ivory Coast Motor Rally on Friday.

The 41-year-old Finn, driving an Audi Quattro, held a slim 12-minute lead over Wal-

degaard's turbo-powered Toyota-Celica as the 11 survivors went into the fourth and penultimate stage.

Friday night's run will take them to the cocoa and timber port of San Pedro over a distance of 1,065 km (660 miles) of mostly dirt road.

The rally, reputedly the world's toughest, ends in Abidjan on Sunday.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Royal Jordanian State Stud, in its capacity as the sole official registering authority of internationally accepted Arabian horses in Jordan, and the official representative of the World Arabian Horse Organization, wishes to announce that Volume II of its Stud Book is about to be published. Any owners of purebred Arabian horses wishing their studs to be granted the status of supervised stud should apply forthwith to the Royal Jordanian Stud Book Authority. Applications must be lodged with the authority not later than the third of November. Only horses already registered in Stud Books accepted by the World Arabian Horse Organization and possessing official certificates of identification and of export from their country of origin signed by its Stud Book Authority will be considered for acceptance. For further information please phone Royal Stables, tel: 842104.

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION TO CONSULTING FIRMS

Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites consulting engineering firms to apply for pre-qualification for consulting services for the reuse of the treated effluent water from waste stabilisation ponds for agricultural use.

The tender conditions and scope of work are available at the Tenders Division in the AWSA office. The cost of each copy is JD 50 (nonrefundable). The latest date to obtain these documents is 10:00 a.m. Sunday November 20th, 1983.

General Manager
Mohammad S. Kilani

Important
Proposals to this tender will be received not later than 10:00 a.m., December 5th, 1983. Two separate numbered envelopes should be submitted, No. (1) Pre-qualification Documents (2) The Financial Offer.

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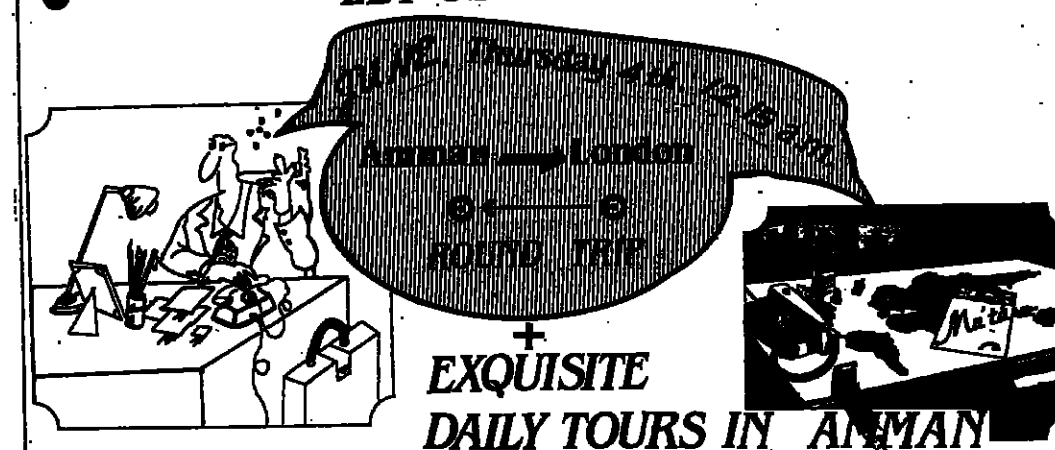
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سنة ١٤٠٤

OPEC exceeds quotas despite cutback appeal

VIENNA (R) — An Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) watchdog committee Thursday sidestepped the problem of oil output quota violations by member states, leaving it to be tackled by a full meeting of the exporter group in early Dec.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba, who chairs the four-man market monitoring committee, said OPEC output was running at between 18.3 and 18.5 million barrels a day despite appeals to members to cut back to an agreed ceiling.

Mr. Oteiba declined to name the quota violators in the 13-member organisation but hinted that they included Saudi Arabia.

However, he played down the significance of the over-production, telling a new conference after Thursday's two-hour meeting: "We have to allow some flexibility."

Mr. Oteiba added: "I don't

think it's a serious matter... things seem to be not very bad and we hope by December, when we meet again, things will look better."

OPEC ministers are concerned that excess production by the group is going into oil company stocks. Refiners could draw on these and limit their purchases from OPEC during the northern hemisphere winter, barring any unforeseen increase in demand.

He said non-OPEC producers were continuing to increase output at OPEC's expense. "I want to ask them all to be careful here because the market is not strong enough to absorb unlimited extra production."

Referring to Saudi Arabia's role as OPEC "swing" producer with discretion to change its output, Mr. Oteiba said it was intended the Saudis would regulate production to keep overall OPEC output within the 17.5 million barrel a day ceiling.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices eased due to end of account influences in stock trading. Dealers said. At 1500 to F.T. index was down 5.8 at 688.2.

ICI met profit-taking after Thursday's third quarter results and eased 6p to 570. Hawker Siddeley fell 1p to 298 having risen 21p overnight.

Shipping, transport and properties gained narrowly but other sectors moved lower, dealers said.

Government bonds held on to initial gains of 1/2 point in low volume and gold shares have rallied following the firmer bullion price.

B.P. and Shell fell 6p apiece in lower oils with fears of a glut in crude oil still affecting sentiment. Tricentrol shed 2p to 192, extending Thursday's fall of 12p depressed by speculation that its planned expansion into the North Sea may be financed by a share placement, dealers said.

Falls of 5p to 7p were noted in Beecham, Glaxo, Blue Circle, Unilever and Grand Met. Lloyds and Natwest lost 10p apiece in banks.

Cable and Wireless was 3p higher at 263 after 265 following reports that the U.K. government is to sell only half of its stake in the company at a further date.

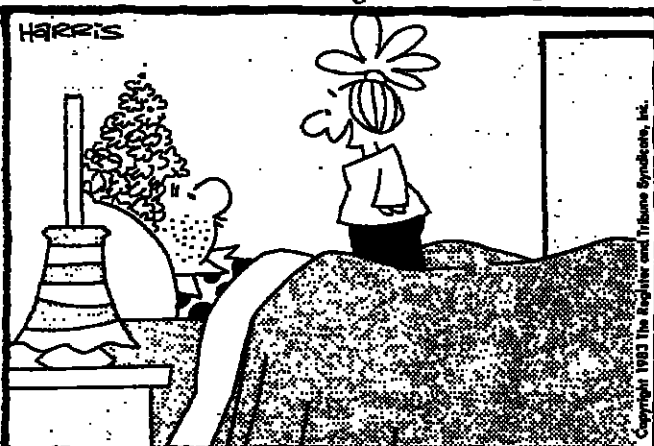
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4940/50	U.S. dollars
One Canadian dollar	1.2322/32	Canadian dollars
One West German mark	2.6158/68	West German marks
One Dutch guilder	2.9352/62	Dutch guilders
One Swiss franc	2.1240/55	Swiss francs
One Belgian franc	53.25/29	Belgian francs
One French franc	7.9720/30	French francs
One Italian lire	1592.50/1593.50	Italian lire
One Japanese yen	232.55/65	Japanese yen
One Swedish crown	7.7910/35	Swedish crowns
One Norwegian crown	7.3630/50	Norwegian crowns
One Danish crown	9.4455/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	387.75/388.35	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

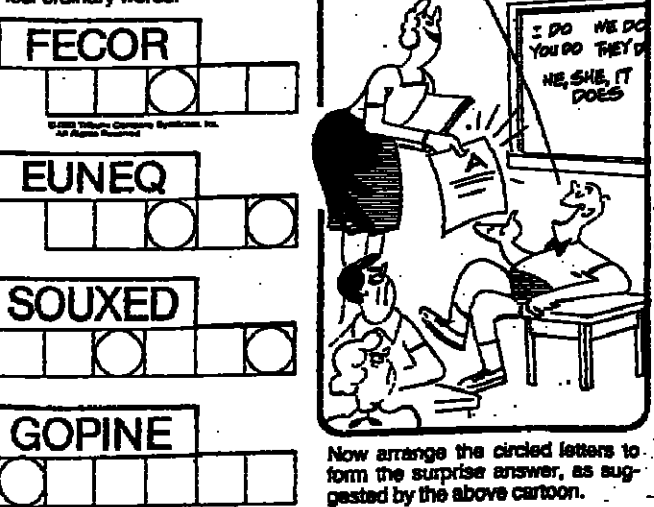
By Harris



"Like your new hair, Uncle Stanley? I made it out of Super Glue and dust balls!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ERUPT ROUSE CAUCUS JAILED

Answer: Take down for a customer—REDUCE THE PRICE

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israel plans new cuts in spending

TEL AVIV (R) — Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad plans to raise university fees and health charges as part of his budget-cutting programme to help Israel's floundering economy, a treasury spokesman said Thursday. Mr. Cohen-Orgad wants university fees to be raised from \$725 to \$1,000 a year. Students would receive government loans to be repaid after graduation, the spokesman said. In the past treasury proposals for education and health cuts have met strong opposition in the coalition cabinet.

U.K. N. Sea oil output hits record

LONDON (R) — Britain's North Sea oil production reached a record 2.4 million barrels per day (bpd) last month, the Royal Bank of Scotland said Thursday. This reflected the opening up of new oilfields, the bank said in its monthly monitoring report. The previous record of 2.31 million bpd was set in February. Government figures show that Britain was the world's fifth biggest oil producer in 1982.

WFP approves food aid shipments

ROME (R) — The World Food Programme (WFP), a U.N. agency which organises food shipments to developing countries, Thursday approved \$126 million worth of aid to support forestry development in India, Morocco and Tunisia. Eleven more countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East are to receive a total of \$130.5 million worth of food to help agricultural projects, the WFP said in a statement. India will receive \$84 million in food aid over five years for workers involved in forestry in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Morocco and Tunisia will get \$27.4 million and \$14.4 million respectively for similar forestry projects.

Sohio's profits, turnover fall

CLEVELAND (R) — The Standard Oil Company of Ohio (Sohio), a 53 per cent subsidiary of British Petroleum, Thursday reported lower profits and turnover in the third quarter of this year. Sohio's third quarter profits fell to \$435 million on turnover of \$2.99 billion from \$487 million on sales of \$3.32 billion in third quarter 1982. Lower crude oil prices and higher exploration costs were partly to blame, Sohio said. Sohio earned \$1.19 billion on sales of \$8.86 billion in the first nine months of the year, down from \$1.41 billion on sales \$10.31 billion in 1982.

Japan to give Dhaka \$110m loan

DHAKA (R) — Japan will give Bangladesh \$110 million in commodity and project loans for fiscal year 1983-84, the Japanese embassy said here Friday. Bangladesh will use \$67.5 million of the loans for procurement of industrial commodities and the remaining \$42.5 million will be spent on modernising its hydro-electric power plant in Chittagong hill tracts. Japan last year provided \$16 million for funding the power plant's first phase of modernisation.

Thorn begins Asian tour

BRUSSELS (R) — European Commission President Gaston Thorn travels Friday on an Asian tour to try to reinforce what community officials say are already sound relations with China, Thailand and Singapore.

U.K. to cut stake in major firm

LONDON (R) — The British government, seeking cash to reduce its budget deficit, said Thursday it plans to sell half its 45 per cent shareholding in Cable and Wireless to private investors. The company, until 1981 wholly owned by the government, operates international communications links and runs the national telephone networks of 13 countries. The sale of 100 million shares is expected to raise about £250 million (\$375 million.)

Huge stockpiles of goods to Iran are stranded in Turkish ports

ISTANBUL (R) — Huge stockpiles of goods for Iran are stranded in Turkish Black Sea and Mediterranean transit ports due to a shortage of lorries to carry them over the border, shipping sources said Friday.

Chamber of Sea Trade officials, who recently toured six ports on both seas, told Reuters a backlog of ships waiting to dock had decreased from a month ago.

But they said stockpiles of goods in harbour warehouses, mainly heavy bulk goods such as machinery and iron and steel from a number of countries, were considerable.

There are wares waiting up to 70 days for Iran, because there are no lorries," Captain Necmettin Akten, deputy secretary-general of the chamber, said.

He said Turkey's transit trade with Iran could suffer long-term damage as a result.

Already goods previously routed through Turkey to Iran's war rival Iraq were being re-routed through the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba.

Mr. Akten declined to give the total of wares to Iran currently held up, but other sources put the figure at around 400,000 tonnes worth millions of dollars.

Turkey signed an agreement with Tehran in April to transport up to 3.5 million tonnes of goods through Turkey to Iran this year. Captain Akten said.

But shipping company sources said only one million tonnes had arrived in Turkey so far and the year's total was almost certain not to be met.

The shortage of lorries stems mainly from a government ruling last month which prevents Turkish transporters with less than 200 tonnes capacity from carrying goods abroad.

"Apart from this factor, transporters were diverted from international to domestic markets because of a seasonal boom in fees following the harvest and the coal demand of big cities before winter," Mr. Nebil Barbur, general manager of Barbur Gemicilik (shipping), said.

He also said a large number of trucks otherwise suitable for carrying transit goods were converted into tankers to carry fuel oil from

Iraq to Turkish ports on the Mediterranean.

Demand for this is high as Turkey is Iraq's only outlet for oil exports due to the Gulf war.

A pipeline from Iraq through Turkey to the Mediterranean with a capacity of 700,000 barrels per day meets only a small proportion of Baghdad's export capacity.

Some shipping sources also blame some Turkish shipping companies for the harbour backlogs, saying they struck large deals with Western countries to carry goods through Turkey to Iran when lorry fees were seasonally low.

"When autumn came, lorry fees shot upwards. Now they are in an even worse situation because the rental fees of harbour facilities are higher than the lorry fees," said a shipping source who asked to remain anonymous.

Egypt's oil price comes under pressure

AMSTERDAM (R) — The spot market price of Egypt's Suez blend crude oil has come under pressure as a result of an expected drop in the price of similar Soviet Urals crude, oil trade sources here said.

They said Suez blend was trading currently at some 80 cents below its official price of \$28.50 a barrel for loading in Egypt.

Industry sources said the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) was closely watching Urals price developments and could be expected to match any Soviet price change.

When the Urals price was increased by 50 cents a barrel in mid-August the EGPC followed swiftly with a 25 per cent rise in the price of Suez blend, they noted.

The trade sources said the Soviet Union has come under strong pressure from major European holders of contracts for Soviet crude to cut the Urals price.

Most trade sources expect Moscow to notify customers of a price cut by the start of next week, probably of no more than 25 cents a barrel.

But the sources said the Soviet Union could defer a decision, possibly reducing the price from mid-November instead of the first of the month, allowing more time to judge the impact of recent international tensions on the oil market.

Urals crude has traded recently at almost 50 cents a barrel below the current official contract price of \$29.50 to \$29.60 a barrel. CIF to the Mediterranean or northwest Europe, in force since August 15.

Holders of contracts for the non-OPEC Soviet oil, who negotiate individually with the marketing organisation in Moscow, began pressing for a price cut in late September when spot prices were around the official level, the sources said.

Since then, an oil glut combined with a lack of refiner demand has pushed prices for many of the key North Sea, African and Middle Eastern crudes well below official levels.

Gulf Air profits \$29m

ABU DHABI (R) — The Bahrain-based airline Gulf Air made a net profit of \$29 million last year, Mr. Yousef Ahmad Shirawi, Bahrain's minister of industry and development, told reporters.

Mr. Shirawi, the airline's chairman, said after a board meeting that ten per cent of the profits would go to the airline's shareholders, the states of Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

He said the board decided to open four new routes to Dhaka, Khartoum, Nairobi and Sanaa next year.

It also agreed to take measures to renew the company's fleet. Mr. Shirawi said without elaborating.

West German minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Jurgen Moellmann, said earlier this month after talks with Bahraini officials that Gulf Air was considering the purchase of between 10 and 16 long-range European A300-600 Airbus aircraft.

Last month, a Gulf Air Boeing 737, on a flight from Karachi to Bahrain, crashed near Abu Dhabi killing all 111 people aboard.

The reason behind the crash is still unknown.

Australia, Egypt sign major deal

MELBOURNE (R) — Australia signed a major deal Friday to provide Egypt with two million tonnes of wheat, part of a record crop following a lean year caused by drought.

The Australian wheat, of a type particularly suitable for the bread made in Egypt, will be delivered next year and will represent almost half Egypt's wheat imports.

The deal was signed in Melbourne by Australian wheat board chairman Sir Leslie Price and the Egyptian Supply and Home Trade minister.

Australia was only able to supply one million tonnes of wheat to Egypt last year due to the drought, which cut the wheat crop to just under nine million tonnes.

The one million tonnes was the minimum quantity that could be supplied under the long-term agreement between the two countries.

With a world-wide wheat surplus this year, Australia had been

concerned that competitors might make inroads on their traditional market in Egypt.

The United States last year sold Egypt about one million tonnes of flour to help make up for the shortfall from Australia.

But with a record wheat crop of about 19 million tonnes expected this year Australia has bounced back to equal the two million tonnes it sold to Egypt in 1982.

Egypt is one of Australia's traditional top customers for wheat along with China and the Soviet Union.

Sir Leslie said the sale was particularly significant because of the expected record crop.

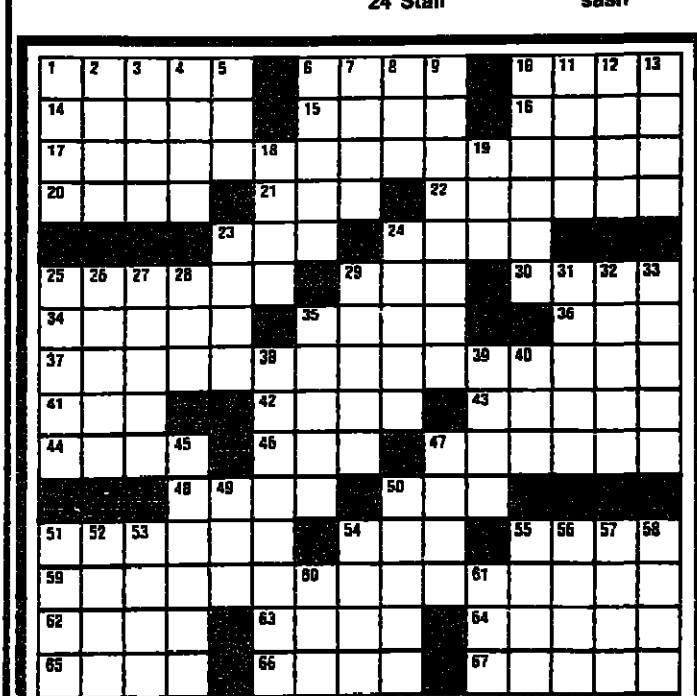
"It also proves that in a fairly competitive marketing year we have once again been able to come to an agreement satisfactory to both sides," he said.

Neither side revealed the value of the deal, but industry sources estimated it at almost 350 million dollars (\$318 million).

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword By Diane C. Baldwin

ACROSS	30 N.B. word	55 Post	25 Absalom's
1 Tumultuous	34 From pole	59 Teasdale	26 Banish
6 160 sq.	35 Flashy suit	62 Thoroughly	27 Assistants
10 rods	36 type of	63 capital	28 Downcast
14 Shoo!	37 yore	64 Saint from	29 Up to this
15 "Santa —"	38 Place for	65 Taurus	30 point
16 Mare's	39 plants	66 Montana	31 Certain
17 Vehicle	40 Not extreme	67 town	32 woodwinds
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21 the bog	43 Silly ones	70 Near the	35 Animal of
22 Contend	44 Repose	71 core	36 Letter
23 Napa or	45 Marc Lat.	72 DOWN	37 holder
24 Red River	46 Unleashed	1 Pig chow	38 Selves
25 Charge	47 Bassoon or	2 Ditty	39 Old make
26 N.B. word	48 clarinet	3 Eight comb.	40 car
27 Prickly	49 Bombast	4 Public	41 White House
28 Family	50 Real	5 disturbance	42 name
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	uncle	7 item	44 merino
		8 Attach	45 Enrole
		9 Dove	46 English
		10 habit	47 prisons
		11 Team cheer	48 Hairstyle
		12 Critical	49 Farm
		13 hour	50 product
		14 Filched	51 Scholarly
		15 Sandburg	52 book
		16 the writer	53 Shirt
		17 Wheel shaft	54 fastener
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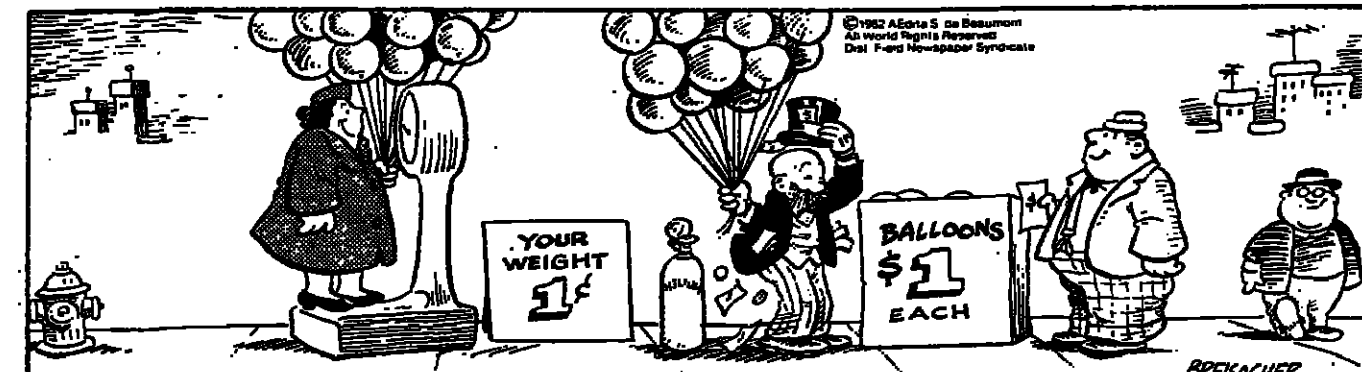


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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Kissinger: Asia-Pacific increasingly vital to U.S.

HONG KONG (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Friday the interests of the United States, Japan, China and other Asian countries were bonded in a manner which transcended economic or political disputes.

In a broad overview of U.S. foreign policy towards Asia, Dr. Kissinger said the centre of gravity of world affairs was shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific and this region would receive the increasing attention of the U.S. government.

He told a conference of business, scholarly and political leaders that the United States and Japan must enter into comprehensive negotiations to establish long-term trade policies that would reduce political frictions between the two countries.

Dr. Kissinger, joint architect of détente with China and Vietnam war policy in the Nixon administration, also said that U.S.-Sino relations had now entered a mature phase which did not guarantee agreement on all topics but which reflected parallel views on the global balance of power and the trend of Soviet policy.

He said the progress of China's modernisation programme had been greater than he had thought possible four years ago.

Dr. Kissinger said the Japanese "subconscious assessment" of the rivalry between the superpowers had determined its long-range policy of alliance with the United States.

He said incidents such as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the shooting down of a South Korean airliner with the loss of 269 lives last Sept. 1 had demonstrated the rigidity of Moscow's policies and the need for reform.

He said that all countries in South East Asia feared the expansionist aims of Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, although some were also worried about the long-term impact of China because of their national composition.

On other topics, Dr. Kissinger said: "The balance of power between North and South Korea must not be disturbed until a peaceful solution could be found. 'What happened in Germany must also happen in Korea.'"

— U.S. bases in the Philippines were indispensable for the defence of Asia, but Washington could not control political events there and preferred to see changes by democratic means.

— Industrial democracies must devote themselves to the development of countries who are in

their debt rather than demanding rigid austerity programmes and repayment of loans.

In his address, Dr. Kissinger said that "the centre of gravity of world affairs is, in my view, shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Of course the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) remains and will remain for the foreseeable future a key element of American foreign policy."

"Culturally, emotionally and politically our ties to Europe are an absolutely central aspect of any foreign policy in any administration."

"Yet if one looks at the dynamic and growing areas of the world, one finds those in the societies that ring the Pacific."

Dr. Kissinger said that "the comparative advantages employed by Europe in the 19th century... have either diminished or disappeared. It is in the Pacific that the major changes are taking place."

On U.S.-Japanese relations, Dr. Kissinger said that the current policy of negotiating every trade dispute arising from friction over Japan's dominance of individual markets must be replaced with a "comprehensive negotiation, not confined to a specific restriction but to the whole range of what we can do together."

"It has to have a 10 to 15-year vision otherwise the political processes are going to suffer."



Troops from the U.S.-led multinational force heading for Grenada queue up behind a U.S. C-130 transport plane in Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados (A.P. wirephoto)

Cuba scores vital propaganda points over Grenada despite military defeat

By Colin McSevery

Reuter

HAVANA — While defeat for Cuban workers by U.S.-led forces invading the island of Grenada may have been inevitable, the Havana government's parallel propaganda campaign stands a much better chance of success, according to Western diplomats here.

The invading U.S. Marines had hardly touched down on the tiny island when the Cuban government, normally typically communist in its secretive handling of information, suddenly let loose a string of communiques as detailed as any that have come out of the invasion.

Apart from giving some idea of the scattered but occasionally fierce fighting, the bullets, carried throughout the world by the state news agency, drove home Cuba's message of an "heroic resistance" by some 550 construction workers against the might of the U.S. military.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"The brave and heroic Cuban workers have written an everlasting page of international solidarity," an official declaration said and the "David and Goliath" aspect of the battle was repeatedly emphasised.

"The truth of the matter is that after 24 hours of heroic resistance a handful of Cubans continue waging an historic battle against the aerial and ground forces of the United States," was how one bulletin described the second day of the invasion.

The government also deployed its most powerful weapon in its struggle to put Cuba's point of view to the world — President Fidel Castro, a master communicator who can capture attention virtually anywhere.

Normally sparing in his dealings with the press, President Castro

gave a hurriedly-arranged televised press conference less than 24 hours after the invasion began.

Cuban red tape was torn aside to allow a big group of American reporters, including television crews, to fly to Havana at short notice.

As he did a few months ago when American ships steamed towards Nicaragua, so, Castro is



Fidel Castro

repeating his ploy of using the media to present his case directly to the American people," said one Western diplomat here.

His appeals for support for Cuba's argument against American intervention were as varied as his effective speaking style.

He was direct, "the United States has already had time to halt the fighting and even if they carry on it will still be a disastrous moral defeat" or more subtly, "I just cannot understand why the U.S. government has launched this operation... it goes against all logic."

He studiously avoided using harsh language as he sat back in an armchair, fluently answering questions under the glare of television lights.

One thing in common

"It is perhaps the one thing he has in common with Ronald Reagan... both are natural communicators," said one diplomat who watched the press conference on Cuban television.

The diplomats added that the effectiveness of Cuba's case has been helped enormously by a number of points.

— Its immediate response to the invasion and its distancing from the new Grenadian administration which came to power last week in a military coup in which left-wing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his cabinet ministers died.

Dr. Castro stressed that Cuba had refused pleas from Grenada's revolutionary military council for Cuban reinforcements prior to the U.S.-led multinational invasion.

— The division of opinion within the United States over American policy in the region and the general criticism of the invasion even from U.S. allies.

— The apparently disciplined and plucky resistance by the lightly-armed Cuban workers who, Dr. Castro stressed, were under strict orders to fire only when under attack.

"The Cubans and the Grenadians were very much the underdogs in this battle and it is only to be expected that they will receive a certain amount of international sympathy," a diplomat said.

The Cuban media has bombarded the public with stories about and interviews with the families of the men working in Grenada, some 2,000 kilometres from their homeland. The state news agency Prensa Latina, one of the biggest of the Third World agencies, carried many "human interest" stories, normally rarely seen here, around the world.

"I have complete faith in the decisions of the leaders of the revolution and the families of the Cuban internationalists have more support than ever from all the Cuban people," Caridad Hernandez, mother of one of the workers, told the agency.

Killer claims 'affection' for 15th victim

LONDON (R) — Mass killer Dennis Nilsen told police he felt "warm affection" for a young man he strangled, beheaded and chopped up, a jury heard Thursday.

The man was Stephen Sinclair, 21, the last of 15 young drifters Nilsen has confessed to killing after inviting them to London apartments where he lived over a four-year period.

Mr. Nilsen, 37, a civil servant who was once a trainee London policeman, told police he throttled Sinclair with a tie last February and then cut off his head with a kitchen knife before dissecting the rest of the body to dispose of it.

He boiled the head in a stockpot, leaving it to "simmer" while he watched television.

In a statement read in London's Old Bailey Court, Nilsen wrote: "I still have a warm affection for him. I would have liked to have had a long, close sexual association with him."

He said he abhorred having to disfigure bodies. "The greater the beauty of the man, the greater the sense of loss and grief."

Psychiatrists called by the defence testified Nilsen was not responsible for his crimes because of a personality disorder. He admits the lesser crime of manslaughter, or involuntary killing.

Dr. James MacKeith said Nilsen's disorder was unspecified but encompassed "an extremely wide range of abnormalities."

Prosecutor Allan Green: "He is a jolly good actor."

Dr. MacKeith: "Yes, that is one way of putting it."

Nilsen said in another statement read Thursday he had felt since being a teenager he was a "creative psychopath" who at times of great pressure became "a destructive psychopath."

He wanted his "guests" to share his views and feelings and when they showed no interest "this would enrage me."

He wrote: "Strangling was a relief for us both. They really lived in those last moments. They could see the truth."

Kaunda doing well in Zambian polls

LUSAKA (R) — The first result announced after Zambia's presidential and general elections Thursday indicated that President Kenneth Kaunda would be returned to power with an increased majority after a heavy turnout of voters.

The result, from Mbalala constituency in southern province some 180 kilometres southwest of here, gave Mr. Kaunda, standing for his fifth successive term as president, about 92 per cent of votes cast after a 54 per cent turnout.

The result was announced on Zambia radio 15 hours after the close of polling Thursday.

7 hurt in Chilean demos

SANTIAGO (R) — Two people were killed in an accident and seven were shot and wounded during a day of protests against Chile's military government that turned into street battles with police, officials said.

Police said the two dead were killed by a bus when it tried to avoid a barricade thrown up in a Santiago street by demonstrators Thursday.

Students hurling petrol bombs and stones fought for five hours against police firing tear gas, rubber bullets and live rounds.

Santiago's governor, Gen. Roberto Guillard, said in a statement that four people were hit by bullets and seriously wounded in the fighting at the University of Chile education faculty. He did not say who fired the shots.

Five other people were hurt in the university clash.

Gen. Guillard said three policemen were injured in other student demonstrations and riot police used batons and water cannon to deal with crowds shouting slogans.

Leaders of the workers' national command, the trade union movement which called Thursday's protest with the backing of all opposition groups, staged the first of the day's acts by walking to the President Augusto Pinochet's Moneda palace to deliver a 12-point petition.

After pausing for a minute's silence, crowds of sympathisers held a spontaneous march and were joined by a group of relatives of people detained and missing after a decade of military rule.

Police swinging batons tried to break up the group. But the crowd continued marching in silence behind Rodolfo Seguel, president of the workers' command, who told them: "We are the majority and we are going to win."

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